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## Minimum Salaries for Library Assistants\*

**I**N the last annual report of the Salaries Committee it was suggested that a discussion of Minimum Salaries by the Council would be interesting. At the Detroit meeting of the Council it was voted "that the Salaries Committee report a minimum salary for discussion by the Council." Accordingly the Committee offers the following resolution:

The American Library Association believes that adequate salaries must be paid to librarians and library assistants if the Public Library is to hold and develop its place as an important educational agency.

It believes that a library assistant with a college education and one year of training in library school should receive not less than \$1,620 a year as a beginning salary; that an assistant with less than a full college education and with one year of training in library school should receive not less than \$1,380 a year as a beginning salary; that an assistant with only a high school education and one year of training in a library training class (with courses of instruction which approximate those of library school) should receive a beginning salary of not less than \$1,200 a year; that an assistant lacking library school training but having had equivalent training or experience in well-managed libraries should receive the beginning salary of the class whose requirements are most nearly equalled by the length and character of the experience.

Higher minimum salaries should prevail in cities where the cost of living is above the average and in positions demanding considerable responsibility.

Library salaries in every city and state should be adjusted to meet the competition of business, teaching and other vocations, especially in that city and state, to the end that more well-qualified persons may be attracted to library work.

The Committee bases the recommendations in the resolution upon salary statistics recently collected, salaries paid to graduates from library schools in 1921 and 1922, budgets of assistants in representative libraries and upon a comparison between school and library salaries.

Salary statistics for large public libraries appeared in the November *A. L. A. Bulletin*. The figures given here are from this, with several libraries added whose names do not appear on

the printed list. The lowest beginning salary in these large libraries for assistants with a minimum of six months library training was \$660; the highest beginning salary, \$1,680; the average, \$1,075. Twenty-three of the thirty-five libraries paid a beginning salary less than \$1,200; twelve paid \$1,200 or more.

Salary statistics of thirty medium sized public libraries will appear in the January *A. L. A. Bulletin*. The lowest beginning salary for library assistants in these libraries with a minimum of six months training was \$600; the maximum, \$1,380; the average, \$963. Only two paid a beginning salary of \$1,200 or more.

The following information was requested from fourteen library schools regarding salaries received by graduates of one-year courses for the years 1921 and 1922: Minimum beginning salary; Maximum beginning salary; Average of beginning salaries. The same information was requested for graduates of two-year courses, which was supplied by two library schools having such courses.

It was stipulated that in giving minimums and maximums and in computing average salaries, graduates who had had more than one full year's library experience before entering library school should not be included. This, of course, was necessary as what the Committee is trying to arrive at is a fair beginning salary for library assistants. Many enter library schools after having had a number of years of library experience and their salaries after leaving the library school are not beginning salaries and would have no bearing on the problem before the Committee.

Answers were received from thirteen library schools. One of these did not eliminate salaries of graduates with previous library experience and, accordingly, has not been included except for graduates of two-year course. The figures collected from library schools show the following:

Of the graduates of 1921 the lowest beginning salary was \$900. In seven schools the lowest beginning salary in each was less than \$1,200;

\* Report of the A. L. A. Salaries Committee presented at the Chicago meeting of the Council, December 30, 1922. The resolution as printed was adopted by the Council.

in five schools the salary was \$1,200 or more. The highest minimum salary was \$1,229. The average minimum salary, \$1,108.

In 1922 the lowest beginning salary was \$900. Of four schools the lowest beginning salary in each was less than \$1,200, leaving eight in which the lowest beginning salary was \$1,200 or more; the highest minimum salary in any school being \$1,229. The average minimum salary was \$1,157, an increase over 1921 of \$49.

In 1921 the lowest maximum salary was \$1,400; the highest \$1,900. In two schools the maximum salary was less than \$1,500. In ten schools the maximum was \$1,500 or more. The average maximum was \$1,619.

In 1922 the lowest maximum was \$1,380; the highest, \$1,920.

In three schools the maximum was less than \$1,500. In nine schools the maximum was \$1,500 or more. The average maximum was \$1,655, an increase over 1921 of \$36.

In 1921 the lowest average in any school was \$980; the highest, \$1,550. Eleven schools had an average of \$1,200 or more. The average of all schools was \$1,303.

In 1922 the lowest average in any school was \$1,002; the highest, \$1,465. Five schools had an average of \$1,400 or more. The average salary of all schools for the years 1921 and 1922 in the one year course was \$1,316.

The average salary for the years 1921 and 1922 for graduates of two-year courses with

college requirements for entrance in two library schools was \$1,818.

Teachers' salaries offer the best comparison with librarians' salaries in a report of this kind. We have selected for purposes of comparison the minimum salaries of teachers in elementary, intermediate (junior high) and high schools. Salary schedules are commonly made out on the basis of grade taught rather than of qualifications; and comparison is, therefore, not easy to make. Further, in many of the larger cities experience is a pre-requisite to appointment, so that schedules submitted are not beginning salaries in the sense used in the research of the Salaries Committee.

We have added, because of probable interest, a statement of maximum salaries and number of years required to reach the maximum.

Altho practically all salary schedules now make a marked distinction between the salaries for elementary, intermediate and high school teachers, a movement is under way to break away from this situation and to adopt a "single salary schedule" wherein all teachers of equivalent training and experience are paid the same salary. Denver has such a schedule and the cities starred in Table I are among those mentioned in the N. E. A. Research Bulletin as having schedules involving some of the principles of the single salary schedule.

A single salary schedule would be of much more value for purposes of comparison with

TABLE I  
Minimum and maximum salaries of teachers in 15 selected cities 1921-22 \*

City	Elementary teachers			Intermediate (Junior High School) teachers				High School teachers		
	Min.	Years to reach	Max.	Min.	Years to reach	Max.		Min.	Years to reach	Max.
Atlanta (white) .....	1056	3	1536	.....	.....	.....		1572	.....	2142
*Birmingham .....	1000	8	1800	.....	.....	.....		1250	8	2250
Boston .....	1200	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....		Men		
*Chicago .....	1200	9	3000	.....	.....	.....		1980	.....	3276
*Cleveland .....	1200	.....	2880	1350	.....	2700		1600	12	3400
Detroit .....	1500	5	2000	1700	5	2600		1500	14	3600
Indianapolis .....	1200	9	2000	.....	.....	.....		1700	5	2600
Los Angeles .....	1400	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....		1500	10	2800
Louisville .....	1200	.....	1550	.....	.....	.....		1800	.....	2600
Milwaukee .....	1200	12	2400	.....	.....	.....		Women		
Minneapolis .....	1200	8	2000	1200	13	2500		1300	8	2100
New York .....	1500	9	3250	.....	.....	.....		Men		
Seattle .....	1500	.....	2100	.....	.....	.....		1600	.....	2550
Syracuse .....	1150	8	1750	.....	.....	2650		1600	10	3600
Washington .....	1200	10	1600	1200	10	2240		1400	12	2550
								1900	12	3700
								1800	10	2400
								Men		
								1600	.....	.....
								Women		
								1250	.....	.....
								1950	8	1950
								1440	8	2240

\* From N. E. A. Research Department Bulletin 1.

TABLE II  
Median minimum and maximum salaries of teachers in the U. S., 1921-22.\*

	Elementary teachers				Intermediate (Junior High School) teachers				High School teachers			
	No. of cities reporting	Minimum	Years to make maximum	Maximum	No. of cities reporting	Minimum	Years to make maximum	Maximum	No. of cities reporting	Minimum	Years to make maximum	Maximum
Cities with a population over 100,000 .....	59	1200	8	2000	27	1450	10	2400	54	1500	8	2400
Cities between 25,000 and 100,000	136	1000	8	1600	70	1200	8	1835	127	1400	8	2150

\* From N. E. A. Research Department Bulletin 1.

library salaries than the schedules submitted in Tables I and II. We are, therefore, adding Table III from E. S. Evenden's, "Teachers' Salaries and Salary Schedules in the U. S." It was prepared in 1919.

TABLE III

Suggested standards for salary schedules of teachers for cities of a population of 25,000 or over (excluding heads of departments, principals, special supervisors, who are assumed to have experience before reaching these positions).

	Amt. of prof. prep.—Teachers	Min. sal.	Annual increases	Max. sal.
Normal diploma (6 years study beyond 8th grade) .	1200	6 of \$100	1800	
A. B. degree.....	1400	10 of \$100	2400	
A. M. degree.....	1600	10 of \$100	2600	
Ph. D. degree.....	2000	10 of \$100	3000	

The Committee has collected budgets of personal expenditures of forty assistants in thirteen libraries as follows: New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Washington, Louisville, Atlanta, Syracuse, Cleveland and Los Angeles. The group includes some large and some smaller libraries located in various parts of the country. Three duplicate questionnaires were sent to head librarians in these cities with the request that they be filled out by assistants preferably those receiving the beginning salary of the trained staff and not living at home. This, of course, was not possible in all cases. The salaries of the forty assistants vary from \$750 to \$1,680. The following items were included in the budget: Board and room, clothing, health, recreation, savings (including insurance); all other.

It is probable that for some of these items the figures supplied are approximate rather than exact. However, the cost of board and room is undoubtedly correctly given and for our purpose is the most important item of the budget. Of the forty assistants reporting, six were living at home.

Of the fourteen assistants receiving less than \$1,200 per year, (several of whom were living

at home and paying a nominal price for board and room) ten do not live on their salaries but receive aid from their families or earn additional money elsewhere. Of the thirty-four not living at home, seven were paying less than \$600 per year for board and room. Ten were paying between \$600 and \$700; ten between \$700 and \$800; three between \$800 and \$900 and four, \$900 or more. It is interesting to note that these four were in New York, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston. In fact the average cost for board and room as given for these cities was \$783, being \$782 for New York, \$779 for Brooklyn, \$760 for Chicago and \$811 for Boston. This, as is shown below, is a cost of \$79 more than the average for the cities as a whole. The average cost of the forty assistants for board and room, including those living at home, was \$644. Of the thirty-four assistants not living at home, the average cost was \$691.

The average cost for clothing was \$240; the lowest, \$120; the highest, \$400. Seven spent less than \$200; twelve, \$200 to \$250; seven, \$250 to \$300; eleven, \$300 to \$350.

Of the cost for health, five of the forty had no expense for the past year. The maximum expense was \$100; average, \$39. Necessarily health would be an item for which the expense would be uneven from year to year.

For recreation, four reported that they spent nothing. The maximum given was \$300; average, \$79.

For savings, fourteen saved nothing. The maximum saved was \$318; average, \$101. Of the fourteen assistants receiving less than \$1,200, only four had any savings. Two of these were living at home; of the other two, one earned money elsewhere and the other received money from her family much in excess of the amount saved.

A few budgets are given here with notes which the assistants added:

## Assistant. Salary, \$1,020

Annual expenditures:	
Board and room.....	\$720
Clothing .....	200
Health .....	60
Recreation .....	10
Savings (including insurance).....	—
All other .....	30

Total ..... \$1,020

It is necessary that I do my sewing. Also laundry, which means that I do not have time for study, reading or other means of recreation.

## Assistant. Salary, \$1,080

Annual expenditures:	
Board and room.....	\$900
Clothing .....	225
Health .....	25
Recreation .....	25
Savings (including insurance).....	—
All other .....	65

Total ..... \$1,240

Received help from family. No girl can live on \$90 a month and have any comforts or pleasures unless she lives at home or receives financial assistance other than her salary. Impossible to save.

## Assistant. Salary, \$900

Annual expenditures:	
Board and room, a month.....	\$35
Lunch, a month.....	5
— \$480	
Clothing .....	160
(Cannot be done unless one makes one's clothes one's self.	
Health—	
Dentist .....	\$17
Examination .....	5
Nose and throat treatments.....	76
— 98	
Recreation (invitations) .....	—
Savings (including insurance) .....	40
All other—	
Laundry (\$6 a month) .....	\$72
Cleaning clothes .....	12
Toilet articles .....	8
Carfare .....	51
Postage .....	12
Gifts .....	10
— 165	

Total ..... \$943

Deficit (\$43) has been covered partly by translation work for Chamber of Commerce and partly by loan.

## Assistant. Salary, \$992

Annual expenditures:	
Board and room .....	\$780
Clothing .....	120
Health .....	—
Recreation .....	—
Savings (including insurance) .....	—
All other .....	92
Total .....	\$992

The above is a statement, as nearly accurate as possible, of my expenditures by the year of my present salary. Savings there are never any, and if I have any recreation it must come out of the amount allotted for clothes, or from amount earned by working holidays; or by cutting on meals. I have been fortunate enough not to have any doctor's bills so far. This is

mere existence as you see and had I not come into the system with a fair supply of clothes I don't know how I could have existed.

## Assistant. Salary, \$1,229

Annual expenditures:	
Board and room (including laundry).....	\$700
Clothing .....	300
Health (dental bills only) .....	25
Recreation .....	60
Savings (including insurance) .....	60
All other .....	84

Total ..... \$1,229

This was accomplished by doing co-operative house-keeping with one other librarian intent on the same economy. The laundry was mailed home, so my only expense for this was the parcel postage. We allowed ourselves \$5 a month for recreation and attempted to save an equal amount. A dentist's bill was fortunately my only need of expenditure for health, as there was no margin left for the expense of prolonged illness. All other expenditures were necessities, including carfare and incidentals.

A fair minimum budget for a library assistant is pretty difficult to determine. In *Library Service* for January 1, 1920, an "estimated minimum salary budget providing for a reasonably care-free and worthy existence" given for Detroit is as follows:

	Yearly
Rent .....	\$360
Food .....	500
Personal hygiene .....	120
Clothing .....	350
Carfare .....	54
Health .....	60
Social recreation, \$3 monthly; vacation, \$4.16 monthly .....	86
Benevolence, gifts .....	36
Professional dues, training and conventions....	60
Savings .....	—

Total ..... \$1,626

The cost of living in January, 1920, over July, 1914, had increased 90 per cent according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The increased cost of living from January, 1914, to October, 1922, was 57 per cent. The cost of living, according to the latest reports of the National Industrial Conference Board is at the present time increasing, the increase from September 15th to October 15th being one per cent. Professor Irving Fisher predicts that prices will again advance to high levels, altho not as high as were reached following the Armistice, and that thereafter a slow decline will begin but that our country will not return to the pre-war level of prices, at least for many years.

In the report of the Salaries Committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, published in March, 1920, "estimated yearly budgets" for Portland and Seattle are given. They are as follows:



	Portland	Seattle
Rent .....	\$240	\$180
Food .....	420	480
Clothing .....	228	180
Health and hygiene.....	60	60
Carfare .....	36	42
Social recreation and vacation.....	96	100
Benevolence, gifts .....	24	50
Professional dues, training and conventions .....	6	12
Insurance and savings .....	90	96
Total .....	\$1,200	\$1,200

A great many family budgets have been worked out, but little attention has been given to budgets of unmarried women. Ellen H. Richards in "The Cost of Living," published in 1905, gives an itemized statement of the cost of clothing for a student at Chicago University with a total of \$180.50, being the average for four years. She states that with this budget most of the sewing was done at home.

Shoes .....	\$8.60
Gloves .....	8.75
Hats .....	17.00
Underwear .....	19.50
Shirt-waists .....	11.10
Odd skirts .....	12.28
Tailored suits .....	31.25
Storm garments .....	8.25
Evening gowns .....	13.70
Fancy waists .....	12.00
Summer gowns .....	7.25
Furs .....	6.50
Extras .....	24.32

Total ..... \$180.50

The cost of clothing has increased 57 per cent since July, 1914, which would make the above articles cost \$283.39 today. This is not taking into account that clothing cost less in 1901 to 1905 than it did in 1914.

The Committee will not attempt to lay out a complete budget but from the facts presented it would seem that it is not possible to obtain satisfactory board and room at less than \$600 a year. The Minneapolis Public Library stated that it would not recommend to any assistant a place that charged less than \$10 a week for room and two meals a day. The Salaries Committee in its report of 1919 found that the average cost of board and room in one hundred and twenty-five cities was \$49.50 a month.

The minimum for clothing should probably not be less than \$250. The lowest beginning salary recommended is \$1,200 and if we deduct \$850, the total of board, room and clothing, we have a balance of \$350, which certainly does not seem excessive to meet all other expenses. As has been stated before, of the assistants making reports those being paid less than \$1,200 and not living at home were receiving money elsewhere in order to meet their expenses.

The last paragraph of the Resolution states that library salaries should be adjusted to meet the competition of business, teaching and other professions. It should be understood that this does not mean necessarily library salaries should equal those paid elsewhere. There are without doubt compensations in library service outside of salary, such as stability of position, more congenial and probably more interesting work than in many other vocations. If library work can be made so attractive that a sufficient number of persons of equal ability as those entering other vocations are ready to come into the library profession, well and good. We are then meeting competition. That we are doing this today, certainly no one will maintain.

In his delightful book "Memories and Notes of Persons and Places" Sidney Colvin, when connected with the British Museum, relates a conversation with Gladstone, in which the Prime Minister said: "I for one would never be a party to increasing the salaries of you gentlemen of the British Museum, for a more delightful occupation I cannot conceive." It would seem that we have been depending largely upon our "delightful occupation" regardless of salary to attract a sufficient number of qualified recruits. No matter how delightful we may think our work, certainly it is not sufficiently attractive to gain for the profession at present salary standards a sufficient number of well qualified persons. At the present time there are being taken into the service:

(1) Some, all too few, who are really fitted for library work.

(2) Many who are young, without adequate preliminary education and library training. Many of these, fortunately, drop out. Their work is never satisfactory and the weakest of them are likely to hang on because they can get more in library work than they could elsewhere. They are the problem of every librarian. Often when a promotion is to be made for a higher position, there is no one to promote because we did not get the right material at the beginning.

(3) Many come into library work on a purely temporary basis because they want something to do and library work will do as well as anything else for the time being. Such assistants come and go. Every day there is a new one appointed for one resigning, whose length of service is numbered in days rather than months or years. The cost of labor turn-over in library service would make a report in itself. That it is tremendous cannot be gainsaid.

We often speak of building up a library. It is as if a man should decide to build a building of permanence and should advertise for carpen-

ters and other skilled workmen offering much less than the current rate of wages. Perhaps he would secure a few men who would work because they enjoyed building but most of his workmen would be unskilled and temporary. There would be many delays, many haltings in the work and many weak spots in that building. We, as librarians, are trying to build an institution for all time and one thing that makes the building progress so very slow is the fact that the workmen, many of them, are not librarians at all. They have no natural aptitude for the work. They lack sufficient general education and adequate professional training.

The committee does not base its recommendations upon any of the arguments commonly used

for a living wage, altho our libraries are full of reports roundly condemning business concerns for using the argument that their employees live at home and do not require a living wage. The Committee bases its argument upon the need for attracting more well-qualified persons to the profession and it is recommending minimum beginning salaries which, it is believed, will help to this end.

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## Texas Libraries

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COUNTING all types of libraries maintained by public funds or by private effort for public use, Texas has about eight hundred and fifty libraries, forty-two of which are maintained by State appropriation. If all libraries in classified secondary schools not having a full-time librarians are omitted, the number is reduced to about two hundred.

Of the State-supported group, the University of Texas Library is the largest and has the best special collections, notably the Wrenn Library of English Literature, the García Genaro Library, perhaps the best of its kind in America in the field of Mexican history, and the rapidly growing Southern history collection, purchased with funds provided by the late Major George W. Littlefield.

In connection with the University Library is the University of Texas School of Library Science, under the charge of Elva L. Bascom, which is doing work of great importance for library development.

The University Extension Department maintains a package loan library, which seems to have had a larger circulation last year than any other library of its kind in the United States.

Next in size to the University Library is the Texas State Library. This library, besides being the commission agency of the State, maintains an historical department, which is the legal depository for non-current official State material. It acquires, makes accessible, and publishes historical archives and manuscripts, distributes documents, maintains traveling libraries, and does general and legislative reference work. The last-named is one of its most

important functions. It is also one of the nine federal document depository libraries in Texas.

It is the oldest library in the State, the first appropriation for its maintenance having been made by the Congress of the Republic of Texas in 1839. Before 1909, when it was made a separate department under its own governing Board, it had been, except in the years from 1866 to 1871 (when it was a separate department) a division of the Department of State (1839-1866, 1871-1876), or the Department of Insurance, Statistics and History, later Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History.

It need hardly be said that in the thirteen years since its separation it has grown more in size and the amount of work than in the seventy years of its previous existence.

The other state-supported libraries are those for the use of the Attorney-General, the various Courts, the schools and colleges, and the eleemosynary, penal and correctional institutions of the State.

The libraries of the eleemosynary, penal and correctional institutions are for the most part merely collections more or less heterogeneous. There has been as yet no systematic effort to provide trained library service.

The State School for Blind has a full-time librarian with some training; the other State schools and colleges have not yet reached the status of trained service. On the whole, however, the state schools are much better provided with books and service than the penal and correctional group.

The state colleges are more fortunate. Their books are much more carefully selected, and

all have full-time librarians, nearly all of them technically trained. The normal college presidents began several years ago a movement looking to giving the librarians faculty rank and salary.

The special library movement is beginning in Texas. About a dozen, comprising bank, law, Masonic, medical and newspaper libraries and the like, have made themselves known.

The public libraries vary in size, income and quality of service from the tiny library of one or two hundred volumes, kept up by the efforts of club members, to such libraries as the Houston Public, with its 75,000 volumes, its income of somewhat over \$50,000 a year, its three branches, and its \$200,000 bond issue for a new building.

It will thus be seen that the library development of Texas is very uneven, and that the hoped-for standardized, unified system of libraries as a part of the educational machinery of Texas is not yet realized.

One reason for this condition lies in the strongly individualistic character of its population, which is a natural result of the size of the State and its varied climatic, industrial and social conditions. We must add to this consideration the facts that much of our state is only now struggling out of pioneer conditions; that of late years flood, drought, and insect pests have played havoc with Texas farming and ranching interests; not to mention the War and the subsequent general demoralization; and that we are living under an outgrown constitution, which makes it very difficult to get revenue enough for effective educational work.

Despite the retarding effect of these combined circumstances, much real progress has been made in library development.

Most of the libraries now in Texas lie east of the hundredth meridian, the eastern boundary of the so-called Panhandle; naturally enough, for the region west of this line, according to the 1920 census, has a population of only about 420,000, or about nine per cent of the total population of Texas.

The first local library established in Texas seems to have been the Houston Lyceum, founded in 1848, which in the course of years developed into the present Houston Library.

The public library development of the State, however, is largely the work of the last twenty-five years. As in other States, it has owed a great deal to the work of clubwomen. Especially noteworthy in this connection is the work of the late Mrs. J. C. Terrell, who as President of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs was largely instrumental in laying the foundation

for the present extension work done by the State.

The larger cities of the State, Dallas, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Waco, Houston, San Antonio, Port Arthur, El Paso, have municipally supported public libraries. All these libraries grew directly out of the efforts of small groups of interested citizens, largely women; all except the Kemp at Wichita Falls and the Gates Memorial at Port Arthur whose buildings were gifts of the citizens whose names they bear, secured early in this century Carnegie Building Grants, which enabled them to grow into their present form.

Following the lead of the larger cities, a number of smaller cities, at dates ranging from 1903 to 1914, received Carnegie grants and began library service. Many of these towns were struggling with the financial, social and physical difficulties that beset small pioneer towns. Some of them went in without a clear realization of what was expected or required; there was no central State authority to hold them in line. Unfortunately, therefore, several of them have not lived up to their contract obligations, and in view of frequent political changes, the present generation has no clear recollection or record of the original contract and the way in which it has or has not been carried out. Some of these smaller towns have more than carried out their obligations of late years; at present very few are actually delinquent. All of the larger cities that have received Carnegie Grants have more than lived up to their obligations.

The Rosenberg Library at Galveston and the Sims Library at Waxahachie, are by gift free public libraries established and supported by endowment. The Eugene Clarke Library at Lockhart is a town library whose building was a gift, and whose support is provided by subscription.

Shortly before the Carnegie Corporation severed diplomatic relations with Texas, the county library movement began. County library legislation dates from 1913, when a bill providing for the collection and dissemination by counties of literature on agriculture and kindred subjects was passed by the Legislature. This statute failed of practical effect because of its narrow scope; not a single library has ever been established under its provision. One farmer is quoted as saying of this law, "I would gladly be taxed for a public library that considered farmers and their families as human beings instead of mere agriculturalists, for our intellectual needs are as varied as those of people living in the towns."

Another law, of broader scope, was passed in 1915; this, however, proved unworkable, and no

library was ever established under its authority.

In 1917, a third county library law was passed. As this was pronounced unconstitutional, it was by amendments passed in 1919 brought into line with the Constitution.

This working law of 1919 is largely the outcome of almost ten years of thought and work on the part of Lillian Gunter, at present librarian of the Cooke County Free Library. Miss Gunter's interest had grown out of her two-fold character as practical farmer and as librarian. Finding soon after she entered library work in 1910, that "there was no legal way in which rural people could organize and support a public library for themselves," she began to study the problem, and concluded that a county library law was the answer. By studying the California system at first hand, by talking and writing on the subject in Texas, she aroused the interest of the Texas Library Association, of several prominent clubwomen and of several influential men.

In 1915, the Texas Library Association appointed a legislative committee, which, with a group of interested men and clubwomen, drafted the law which was passed in 1917 and amended in 1919. Under the 1919 law, five counties have begun county library service, Dallam, Cooke, Harris, Potter and Tarrant; and a sixth, Willacy, has recently provided for a library. The grouping of these counties is interesting. Two, Dallam and Potter, are in the Panhandle, which is still largely a ranch country; two, Cooke and Tarrant, are in the fertile black land belt of North Texas. Harris County is in the geologically new low-lying coastal plain near the Gulf of Mexico. Willacy County is in South Texas, bordering on the Gulf.

The main provisions of the Texas county library law are, that the County Commissioners' Court may establish the library, either upon their own initiative or upon the petition of the majority of the voters of the county, by appropriating from the general tax fund of the county for its establishment and maintenance, a sum not to exceed five cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation of the property owned within the county. The Court appoints the librarian, who must be certified by the State Board of Library Examiners. The librarian has entire charge of the library under the general supervision of the Court. Headquarters must be at the county seat, and distributing agencies at strategic points in the county facilitate service. The Court is authorized to provide service by contract with an already existing library or to combine with another county or counties adjacent, to establish and maintain joint service.

The school library situation is very much the same in Texas as in the rest of the United States; that is to say, really effective school libraries are in their infancy. The State Committee on Accredited Schools and Colleges requires a certain amount to be invested annually in approved books as one condition of classification; but it has not yet reached the point of requiring technical training or standard equipment. Similar requirements are made by the State Department of Education, in the case of rural schools requiring State aid.

There are at present seventeen schools having full-time librarians, some of whom have technical training; and there are good prospects that in the near future the school and college authorities of the State will make definite requirements such as will insure trained service in all classified schools in the near future, and thus develop adequate school library service.

Conditions vary in the private and church schools and colleges of Texas. About half a dozen of the larger ones provide full-time librarians and are working with good prospects of success toward adequate library organization and equipment. The hope here is that the general raising of standards will serve as a spur. In the case of the denominational schools and colleges, much good would doubtless result if the denominational controlling boards could be induced to put library organizers to work upon the problem of raising and maintaining standards.

On the whole, library interest in Texas, especially among clubwomen, is very strong; it is gratifying, too, to see that business men are waking up to the importance of library development. The American Legion is greatly interested, and in some cases Legion men are actively working for local library development; in some cases Chamber of Commerce secretaries have either taken the initiative, or are actively working with interested local groups in developing local service, either by the municipality or by the county. It is undoubtedly a good weather sign when the President of the State University, in outlining before the State Legislature his plans for a greater University, earnestly emphasized the fact that the library must be the physical, as it is the intellectual, center of the University plant. It is also a good weather sign when the Governor of the State mentions community libraries in an educational address.

The title pages and index to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1922 were mailed with the number for January 1, 1923. Any copies not received will be replaced if application is made to the publishers.



# Some Reference Books of 1922

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE

Reference Librarian of Columbia University Library

*Continued from the January 1st number*

## LITERATURE

THE 1922 issue of "Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature" is printed from the same plates as the edition of 1901-04, but shows changes and additions intended to bring the work to date. The changes include some alterations thruout, principally the revision of some of the bibliographies by which later editions, and later titles of biographical and critical treatises have been substituted for older titles, and the inclusion of dates of death in the biographies of those who have died since the last issue. Additional material is in the third volume, which has been extended by six pages; this adds sketches of one hundred and forty-six new names, including one hundred and thirteen very short notices in the complementary lists and thirty-three longer sketches. About a dozen names formerly given in the complementary lists have been omitted. A new author dictionary, "Shakespeare-Wörterbuch," by Leon Kellner. This gives the German equivalents of the Shakespearean words and uses, and should be useful primarily to Germans reading Shakespeare in the original or to some one doing translating. A new and enlarged edition of a standard reference book which is much used in both public and college libraries is "Hoyt's New Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations," revised and enlarged by K. L. Roberts. This is more than one hundred pages larger than the last edition (1896) and shows many additions, especially quotations from modern writers, and phrases, poems, popular sayings, etc., which have become familiar since 1914. The work is an alphabetical subject list, as was the earlier edition, but differs in the fact that all quotations are given in one subject list, the lists of Latin quotations and maxims and Latin and French mottoes having been absorbed in the main list.

The "Literary Year Book," which has been handled by several different firms and changed title twice since 1913, has again changed hands, and is now published in London by Mark Meredith and handled in New York by the R. R. Bowker Company. The 1922 edition is greatly enlarged, containing six hundred and seventy more pages than the 1921 issue. More than half of the work is devoted to the two biographical sections, the long "Who's Who in

Literature," which includes English, American, and Colonial authors, and the shorter "Who's Who" list of artists and illustrators. A special point is made of the list of libraries, but this is by no means complete, at least for American institutions. A new French annual which serves some of the same uses as the Literary Year Book, tho so far with a much less varied scope, is the "Annuaire International des Lettres et des Arts." This contains biographical lists, lists of periodicals, of literary societies, press agencies, literary prizes, etc. The first and largest list is the list of biographies of writers, which is very uneven, some of the entries consisting merely of name and address, while others are fairly detailed, giving, in addition, place and date of birth, pseudonyms, list of writings to 1921, etc. In spite of this unevenness the list is useful, as it brings together recent information not always findable in one place. The scope is that of the French language, as Belgian and French Swiss writers are included. A new issue of Kürschner's "Deutscher Literatur-kalender," the first since 1917, has also appeared.

Annuaire international des lettres et des arts, par M. Jean Azais. 2<sup>e</sup> année, 1922-23. Carcassonne (Paris, Courrier de la presse), 1922, 470 p. 20 fr.

Chambers's cyclopaedia of English literature. New ed. by David Patrick. London, Chambers, 1922. 3 v. 60s.

Hoyt, Jehiel Keeler. Hoyt's new cyclopaedia of practical quotations drawn from the speech and literature of all nations. Completely rev. and greatly enl. by Kate Louise Roberts. N. Y., Funk, 1922. 1343 p. \$8.50.

Kellner, Leon. Shakespeare wörterbuch. Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1922. 358 p. (Engl. bibliothek, hrsg. von Max Forster). v. 1. M. 120.

Literary year book, 1922. London, Meredith; N. Y., R. R. Bowker Co., 1922. 1284 p. \$3.

Kürschners deutscher literatur kalender, 1922. Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1922. 1006 p.

## BIOGRAPHY

Most of the new titles in this field are of the "Who's Who" type, tho some of a more permanent character are also to be noted. The 12th biennial edition of "Who's Who in America," issued in August, contains 24,278 biographies, including 3,339 not listed in earlier issues. The Canadian biographical annual formerly called "Who's Who and Why" has changed its name, the 16th issue, 1922, having recently appeared under the title "Who's Who in Canada." It still preserves its non-alphabetical arrangement, however, and still con-



tains a large number of portraits of varying sizes. From Australia comes another dictionary of contemporary biography, "Who's Who in the Commonwealth of Australia," by Fred Johns, which is practically a new edition of his earlier work, "Fred Johns Annual," which was suspended during the war, no new issue having appeared after that of 1914. This new work contains nearly three thousand names, counting an obituary list of some three hundred, and takes the place of the three "Annals," but supplements rather than supersedes the second edition (1911) of "Johns' Notable Australians."

New works of contemporary biography in special fields include one entirely new work and one new revised edition. The new work is "Who's Who in Engineering," by J. W. Leonard. This gives concise biographies of some 10,494 names prominent in the various lines of engineering. While most of the men included are American, there is a fair proportion of Canadian, Latin American and British names also, and some Continental names as well. A new edition of a useful work is the new fourth edition of Parker's "Who's Who in the Theatre," which contains the principal special features of the earlier editions, but is enlarged by about one hundred and sixty pages.

The dictionaries of other than the "Who's Who" type vary greatly in scope and treatment. It is interesting to note the number of Scandinavian works now in progress. The latest comer in this field is a new Norwegian work, "Norsk Biografisk Leksikon," of which three parts carrying the alphabet thru "Barth" appeared in 1921-22. This has articles of medium length which are signed and supplied with bibliographical references and includes names of living personages as well as of those deceased. An important addition to the class of collegiate or university biography is the new dictionary of Cambridge biographies, "Alumni Cantabrigienses, a Biographical List of All Known Students, Graduates and Holders of Office at the University of Cambridge," compiled by John Venn and J. A. Venn. As the first volume, published in 1922, covers only three letters of the alphabet, it is evident that the completed work is to be on a large scale. Another important English work, in a more limited field, is H. R. Plomer's "Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers Who Were at Work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725." This continues his earlier work, published 1907, which covered the years 1641-67. A supplement to another standard dictionary of printers, Renouard's

"Imprimeurs Parisiens, Fondateurs de Caractères et Correcteurs d'Imprimerie," has also appeared during 1922. This supplement is being issued in the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, and the first part, carrying the alphabet as far as Catel, appears in the January-June number of that periodical.

Cambridge University. Alumni cantabrigienses; a biographical list of all known students, graduates and holders of office at the University of Cambridge from the earliest times to 1900, comp. by John Venn and J. A. Venn. Cambridge, University Press, 1922. v. 1. subs. to set, 150s.

Johns, Fred. Who's Who in the Commonwealth of Australia. Sydney, Australia, Angus and Robertson; (London, Australian Book Co.), 1922. 316 p.

Parker, John. Who's who in the theatre. 4th ed. rev. London, Pitman, 1922. 1272 p. 25s.

Plomer, Henry R. Dictionary of the printers and booksellers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725. London, Bibliographical society, 1922.

Renouard, Philippe. Imprimeurs parisiens, libraires, fondateurs de caractères et correcteurs d'imprimerie depuis l'introduction de l'imprimerie à Paris (1470) jusqu'à la fin du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Suppl. A-Catel. (Revue des bibliothèques, 32: 19-86 January-June, 1922).

Who's who in America, a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States; v. 12, 1922-23. Chic., Marquis, 1922. 3520 p. \$7.50.

Who's who in Canada, including the British possessions in the Western hemisphere, 1922. 16th year. Toronto, International press; N. Y., Brentano's, 1922. 1598 p. \$10.

Who's who in engineering, a biographical dictionary of contemporaries. N. Y., J. W. Leonard Corp., 1922. 1509 p. \$10.

Nordisk biografisk leksikon. Redakteur: Edv. Biell, Anders Grovgiv, Gerhard Grran. hefte 1-3. Kristiania, Aschehough, 1921-22. 3 pts., kr. 7.50 each.

#### GEOGRAPHY

So many of the foreign annual bibliographies which ceased publication during the war are still in abeyance that it is a great satisfaction to note the revival of one of the most important of these, the annual bibliography of geography formerly published by the *Annales de Géographie*. The last issue of this was a double number covering the years 1913-14 and published in 1915 as volumes 23-24. After that volume publication was suspended, but the work has now been continued in a new issue volumed consecutively from the 1913-14 issue, but with change in both title and editor and in the organization under which the work is carried out. This continuation has the title "Bibliographie Géographique, 1915-1919," covers five years and is issued under the auspices of the Société de Géographes Français, instead of by the *Annales*, the actual publisher, Armand Colin, remaining the same. This new bibliography, which follows in general the plan of its predecessor, contains the same type of fine signed annotations and is one of the most important geographical publications of

the year, especially important, of course, for the large or research library. For more popular work a useful bibliography is that given in the "New World," by Isaiah Bowman. In other respects also this latter work is a mine of information for many questions of post-war geography.

Because of the many changes made by the new boundaries, as well as other changes rising out of the war, a new thoroly revised gazetteer is much needed. There has been a 1922 issue of "Lippincott's Gazetteer," but that unfortunately does not meet the need, as the main part is printed without alteration from the old plates of the 1906 edition, and the only change is in the appended "Conspectus of the Census," in which the figures for the federal census of 1920 are given in addition to those of 1910.

Several titles of works on place names may be mentioned. The Permanent Committee on Geographic Names for British official use, referred to in last year's summary, has continued its work by issuing a 1922 list of names of Tanganyika Territory and a "First General List of Oceanic Names." The committee's lists are no longer published in connection with the *Geographic Journal*, but are now published independently by the committee, on an annual subscription basis. Other works on place names which call for mention are: "Place Names of Lancashire," by Eilert Ekwall, professor of English in the University of Lund, and "Place Names of Middlesex," by J. E. P. Gover.

Bibliographie géographique, 1915-1919, faisant suite à la Bibliographie géographique annuelle des "Annales de géographie," publiée sous la direction de Elieco Colin. Paris. Librairie Armand Colin, 1921. v. 25-29 in 1. 443 p. 35 fr.

Bowman, Isaiah. New world, problems in political geography. Yonkers, N. Y., World Book Co., 1921 and 1922. 632 p. \$6.

Ekwall, Eilert. Place names of Lancashire, Manchester, Pr. for the Chetham soc., 1922. 280 p. (Remains historical and literary connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester, v. 81, n. s.)

Gover, J. E. P. Place names of Middlesex. London and N. Y., Longmans, 1922. 114 p.

Permanent committee on geographic names for British official use. First list of names in Tanganyika Territory. 1922. 16 p. 6d. 1922.

— First general list of Oceanic names. 1922. 6d.

#### HISTORY

The "New Reference History of the World," by Albert Bushnell Hart, which is included in "Webster's New International Dictionary," has already been mentioned. Of greater use and importance, especially in public libraries, is the "New Larned History for Ready Reference," a new, enlarged and entirely reset edition of the familiar "Larned's History for

Ready Reference," which has been made under the editorship of Donald E. Smith, and is now appearing. The first two volumes, the only ones so far issued, cover the section A-Chont, in 1760 pages, nearly three times the amount of space devoted to the same letters in the original work and its two supplements. The "New Larned" is much enlarged, both in amount of material included and in scope. A gazetteer feature has been introduced, many biographical articles are included and the scope has been broadened generally in the direction of social and economic history, Latin American subjects and, of course, topics arising out of the World War. The preface states that some seventy per cent of the old material has been retained and that sixty per cent of the new work comprises new material. The new edition is expected to total some 10,000 pages as against 5,600 in the older work. Perhaps the issue of more than two volumes will be necessary before one can be sure just how good the selection of the quoted material is, or how accurately the structure of subject heading and cross references has been built. A new volume of an important reference history is the third volume of the "Cambridge Mediæval History," which, after a lapse of many years, has finally appeared. A new bibliography of the World War, said to be the most comprehensive yet published, is found in the list of books on the war added to the British Museum, 1914-1920. This is published in two forms, both as a part of the quinquennial subject index, and separately for the benefit of those who may wish to purchase it as a war bibliography. Fuller description of this is given in the section on bibliography. A bibliography of a special phase of the war, as far as it affects the United Kingdom, is the Bibliographical Survey of Contemporary Sources of the Economic and Social History of the War by M. E. Bulkley. This contains a large amount of government material and is annotated.

For ancient history and its related subjects several titles may be noted. The Pauly-Wissowa "Real Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft" is now running in two sections for different parts of the alphabet. The second series started the letter R in 1914, and the third Halfband of this new series, published in 1921, carries the alphabet to "Selinos." For the archaeology of France an important revival is the "Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule," which has rested at the first fascicle of volume 2, (L) for many years, and now after a long interval has begun publication again. Fascicles 2-5, dated 1919 but

not listed or generally distributed until somewhat later, have been issued.

Cambridge mediaeval history planned by J. B. Bury, ed. by H. M. Gwatkin. London, Cambridge University Press; N. Y., Macmillan, 1922. v. 3. 50s.

Larned, Josephus Nelson. New Larned history for ready reference and research . . . completely rev. enl. and brought up to date by Donald E. Smith, Charles Seymour, Augustus H. Shearer and Daniel C. Knowlton. Springfield, Nicholls, 1922. v. 1-2. Whole set, 12 v. \$96.

Pauly, A. F. von. Paulys Real-encyclopädie der classischen altertumswissenschaft; neue bearbeitung hrsg. von G. Wissowa. Stuttgart, Metzler, 1921. 2. reihe, 3. halbband 1262 cols.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The long looked for 13th volume of the United States "Document Catalogue," which is to cover the period 1915-17, has not yet appeared, altho it is reported that that volume is now being printed with the imprint date of 1922, to be distributed probably in 1923. Without that much needed new volume, the actual publications to be noted in this class are few. Of importance in its special field is C. H. Greathouse's "Index to the Yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture," which covers the period 1911-15 and forms the fourth index in the series. For British documents there is a new official and also an unofficial list to be noted. The unofficial list is the second supplement, covering the years 1911-1920, to King's "Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers." The official list is a new current bibliography of British government publications, the "Consolidated List of Parliamentary and Stationery Office Publications, 1922—." This is a monthly list which takes the place of the familiar "Monthly (and Quarterly) List of Parliamentary Publications" and "Monthly (and Quarterly) List of Official Publications." This new list combines in one the two types of publications and its special feature is the fact that in both main list and index it cumulates throughout the year. The January-June number of the *Revue des Bibliothèques* contains a check list of the French "Livres Jaunes," the "Documents Diplomatiques" published by the French Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. This list should be useful in libraries which contain any considerable portion of that important but unnumbered set, as checking of the set in the past has been difficult because of the lack of such a list. An important bibliography of the documents of a state has been completed by the publication of part three of Miss Hasse's "Index of Economic Material for Pennsylvania."

Doré, R. Bibliographie des "Livres Jaunes" à la date du 1er janvier 1922. (*Revue des Bibliothèques*, 32: 109-136, Jan.-June, 1922).

Great Britain. Stationery office. Consolidated list of parliamentary and stationery office publications, 1922. London, Stationery Off., 1922.

King, publisher, London. Catalogue of parliamentary papers, 1911-20, being a second decennial supplement to the Catalogue of parliamentary papers 1801-1900. London, King, 1922. 10s.

Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in the documents of the states of the United States: Pennsylvania. 1790-1904. Pt. 3, Rainfall to Z. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1922. p. 1481-1711.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Division of publications. Index to the Year books of the Department of Agriculture, comp. by C. H. Greathouse. Washington, Govt. print, off. 1922. 178 p. 25 cts.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

New permanent volumes have been completed in several of the standard sets of national bibliography. These include: volume 28 of Lorenz "Catalogue Général de la France," which is the author volume for the period 1916-18; a fourth volume completed and a fifth nearly completed in the "Deutscher Bücherverzeichnis," the two forming the author record for 1916-1920; and, for Dutch bibliography, another five-year volume of "Brinkman's Catalogue," covering the period 1916-1920. The new list of Dutch books of the 16th century, "Nederlandsche Bibliographie van 1500 tot 1540," by Wouter Nijhoff, which was begun in 1919, is nearly finished as the index sections are now appearing.

In English bibliography an entirely new work is Seymour De Ricci's "Book Collector's Guide." This lists some three thousand of the books most sought after by collectors, gives a brief description of each, prices realized, occasional references to fuller descriptions elsewhere, etc. A special feature is the reference under each author's name to a printed bibliography of his work, if such a list exists. A smaller work, the first volume of a set which may prove very important if it is continued, is "English Tracts, Pamphlets and Printed Sheets, a bibliography; v. 1, Early period 1473-1650, Suffolk," by James Harvey Bloom.

Two library catalogs call for special mention. A new volume of the "Subject Index" of the British Museum covers the period 1916-20. A departure from the plan of the earlier volumes is that one subject section is taken out of its alphabetical place, and placed at the end of the volume with separate title page and pagination. It is also bound by itself and sold separately, to those who care to purchase it that way. The section in question is that on the European War. As this includes all books on the subject added 1914-1922, it forms an extensive and useful bibliography of the war. The useful and well made catalog of the Library of the British Museum (Natural History), the main part of which was completed by the publication of volume 5 in 1915, has been continued by the issue of a first supplement which forms volume 6 of the set.

Bloom, James Harvey. English tracts, pamphlets and printed sheets, a bibliography. 1. Early period, 1473-1650, Suffolk. London, Gandy, 1922.

Brinkman's catalogs van boeken, plaat-en-kaartwerken, 1916-1920, door R. van der Meulen. Leiden, Sijthoff, 1922. 2 v.

British museum. Department of printed books. Subject index of modern books, 1916-1920. London, 1922. 1012 p. and 196 p. complete, 84s., \$33.60; without war section. 73s. 6d.; \$29.40; war list alone, 12s. 6d., \$5.

British museum (natural history) Library. Catalogue of books. . . London, Trustees, 1922. v. 6.

Catalogue général de la librairie française. v. 28, 1916-1918. Paris, Jordell, 1922.

De Ricci, Seymour. Book collector's guide; a practical handbook of British and American bibliography. Philadelphia, Rosenbach co., 1921. 649 p. \$10.

#### POSTSCRIPT

In the first part of this article, in the section

on Encyclopedias, mention was made of the fact that the index of the war history in volume 24 of the new issue of the New International Encyclopedia is not complete. The present writer has just been informed by the publishers that it is their intention to revise and enlarge this index for the second printing of the encyclopedia, which will be made shortly. Libraries which have bought this issue will be able, it is understood, to secure copies of these revised index pages, on application for them. As the incompleteness of this index was the only real criticism made upon the additional material included in this new issue of the New International, it is a satisfaction to note that this objection is to be met so promptly.

## Resources of American Libraries

A BREAKFAST conference of the American Historical Association to hear the plans of the Committee on Resources of American Libraries was held December 28 at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn. The general subject of duplication of purchases by American libraries and the possible allocation of fields of purchases was presented to the group of history professors, most of whom have an intimate connection with the libraries in their respective institutions. Those present included: G. L. Burr, Cornell; S. B. Fay, Smith; G. Jones, Nebraska; Professor Byrne, Wisconsin; H. M. Brown, New York University; H. R. Shipman, Princeton; E. B. Greene, Illinois; W. S. Wallace, Toronto; G. M. Dutcher, Wesleyan; Professor Adams, Trinity (N. C.); W. H. Allison, Colgate Theological School; T. Jones, New York University; Professor Curtis, Goucher; A. C. Coolidge, Harvard; A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor; J. E. Schafer, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; J. A. James, Northwestern University; Professor Morgan, University of Indiana; C. H. Hull, Cornell; H. V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania; D. C. Munro, Princeton; Mr. Stetson, Redwood Athenaeum; J. A. Woodburn, Indiana; G. S. Godard, Connecticut State; S. J. Buck, Minnesota Historical; G. S. Ford, Minnesota; Emily Hickman, Wells; Clarence R. Williams, Philadelphia; Margaret Norton, Illinois State Archives; A. P. Evans, Columbia; T. L. Yuan, Peking; E. H. Redstone, State Library of Massachusetts; Denys P. Myers, World Peace Foundation.

Professor Dutcher of Wesleyan reported progress on the Guide to Historical Literature on behalf of the Bibliographical Committee of the

American Historical Association, which last year, he said, had been given the problem of a survey of the resources for the study of history in American libraries. This was the reason for the gathering. He introduced Librarian Keogh, of Yale, who spoke for the Committee of the American Library Association on resources of American libraries. Mr. Keogh's remarks, somewhat summarized, were as follows: "To librarians it is important to have purchases co-ordinated to make for scholarship in the country. The libraries need advice from the learned societies. The problem of co-operation is always with us. Mr. Lane of Harvard made such propositions as early as 1908. Professor Richardson of Princeton carried out a plan in his list of European serials in American libraries. Mr. Gerould proposed the matter to the eastern college libraries two years ago and the A. L. A. has appointed a special committee on the subject. In the present condition of libraries and library purchases, the historians and literary men are the greatest users and have the greatest need for books. There is a vast duplication particularly of the more expensive books, and to some extent this is unjustifiable." He spoke of the needs of a particular university library which must have a certain number of general books. Special collections are due to graduate schools and particular interests of certain members of the faculty; but should these be built up without reference to other institutions? Is not the inter-library loan more advantageous and would it not be better to pay the students' fare to a place which had a particular set, than to buy the set? Mr. Keogh analyzed certain parts of the Richardson list and showed how certain French sets were all located in one small



part of the country and other important French sets were no where in the country. He spoke of the difficulty of finding out where certain books or periodicals wanted, were to be found, necessitating considerable correspondence. At Yale it takes the time of one member of the staff to answer correspondence of this sort. He mentioned also the way prices of books and sets go up when several libraries enter into competition. This applies also to the purchase of whole libraries.

How to remedy these conditions, the librarians would like to find out. They feel first it is important to find out what there is in the different libraries. They do not think it is necessary to suggest the prohibition of purchases but to suggest to certain libraries to build up where the whole country, or a certain section, is weak and then to say: "We will loan between libraries." This survey cannot be done by librarians. They need experts for the different fields. The survey should then be printed and this ought to be done over every five years or so. Mr. Keogh then emphasized another aspect of the subject. If it takes a long time to make a survey, would it not be possible to make a preliminary allocation in order that money might not be spent needlessly in the meantime?

Mr. Keogh's proposition was variously discussed. Professor Burr of Cornell gave examples of how duplicate books were bought for the Cornell library despite the fact that the Andrew D. White library was but a few rods away. Professors are disinclined to look in more than one catalog or to regard any other interests than their own. They will order without inquiring for fear someone else will get ahead of them. Mr. Burr suggested that books are cheaper than the salaries of those taking care of inter-library loans.

Professor Coolidge of Harvard offered several suggestions. First the geographical factor is of very great importance but in this the nearby public library is more important than another University library even tho in the same region. Secondly, the larger libraries are troubled by the loans of books, which may be called for by their own faculty or students and in the loans he has decreasing confidence in the security of the post office. Mr. Coolidge referred to the Richardson list and said he would like to see it taken up, and added to, for in that direction he saw the greatest possibility of immediate co-operation. As for Harvard, he felt frankly that for the present, except for a few subjects, Harvard could not cease to build up collections with subjects interesting historians.

Professor Greene of Illinois thought most progress could be made along the line of the

Richardson list and of printing special collections as Harvard and Illinois have done.

Professor Adams of Trinity College, N. C., emphasized the danger of duplicating collections within twenty or thirty miles.

Dr. Schafer thought that the practical problem was the compilation of the results of the Survey rather than the Survey itself. He thought a young man or woman might take surveys already made or to be made, and compile them, putting the material in a single pamphlet which might be published.

Mr. Myers of Boston spoke on Mr. Homer's list of periodicals in the Boston region, now being published by the Boston Public Library.

Professor Ford of Minnesota hoped no one would go out with the idea that the problem arose out of the richness of the collections. It arises out of the poverty of libraries. We must not cease pressure upon university administrators and donors. Unless there is considerable buying, there will be so much borrowing that the privilege of borrowing will be taken away. He spoke of Minnesota's Survey of seventeenth century English history, and also of the different libraries in Minneapolis and St. Paul each with a special field.

Dr. Buck of the Minnesota Historical Society emphasized the problem of American history especially with the rise in price of Americana, and as practical suggestion, suggested the exchange of catalog cards between libraries.

Mr. Keogh replied to some of the suggestions and then Professor Coolidge moved that the Bibliographical Committee take up seriously the question of a new edition of the Richardson list. Professor Ford seconded this and Professor Greene amended that the Committee be asked to give preliminary consideration to the other propositions offered at the conference. Professor Woodburn requested the Committee to have another conference next year and to report progress. Both motions were carried.

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From Katherine Fullerton Gerould's "The Land of the Free" in January *Harpers*.

Even intelligent, educated, presumably broad-minded Americans have grown inquisitorial in their habits. If a woman reads a novel that shocks her—I speak of popular novels, which the Society for the Suppression of Vice has taken no notice of—what does she do? Quietly refrain from recommending it to her friends? By no means. She collects a few sympathizers if she can, and betakes herself to the public library with the demand that it be removed from circulation. It never occurs to her that the public may have a right to judge for itself the book that she personally disapproves of. She does not even remind herself that her husband is not the only taxpayer in town.



## The Library of Congress in 1922

AT the end of the twenty-five years that have elapsed since the Congressional Library was removed from the Capitol, the books and pamphlets, which in the year of their removal (1897) numbered about 886,000, have reached a total of three million, says Dr. Putnam in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The resultant total, he continues, implies under a single roof and administration, not a "collection of books," but a congeries of collections, literary and artistic, any one of which might justly be the entire concern of an independent institution.

Inclusive of the Law Library, there were 3,000,408 books in the Library at the end of the fiscal year, a gain of 82,152 over the previous year. Maps and charts (pieces) totaled 174,093, a gain of 4,088; music (volumes and pieces), 954,304, a gain of 35,263; prints (pieces), 428,745.

Resignations in the minor positions continued to be as numerous as in previous years. Losses in the higher ones were limited to law and legislative reference divisions. The exhaustion in April of all except a remnant of the appropriation and the failure of an appeal for a deficiency compelled the suspension of the entire remaining staff of the latter division, with the exception of five persons retained for maintenance of files and indexes. The new annual appropriation of \$35,000, or \$10,000 more than last year, which was available July 1, enabled the division to recall most of the suspended staff. The work of the division subsequent to the resignation in June, 1921, of the administrative assistant, C. W. Collins, was under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer.

Twenty additions were made to the collection of incunabula, representing probably twenty different presses. The earliest is the "Catholicon" of Balbus de Janua, printed in Strasbourg about 1468 to 1470, possibly by Johann Mentelin, or possibly by the "R" printer. Seven of the incunabula added have apparently not hitherto been represented in the United States, even by a single copy.

Madison's Journal of the Constitutional Convention; the journal, acts and proceedings of that convention, the Articles of Confederation ratified March 1, 1781, and Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence were transferred to the Division of Manuscripts by the Department of State, which had before transferred to it the Constitution and Declaration of

Independence. Papers relating to foreign relations during the Revolution and Henry Adams' transcripts made in writing his History of the United States also came from the Department. The Division purchased the George Mason papers relating to the formation of the Constitution. Clarence Hay and his sisters gave the Library the original manuscript of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Current periodicals received (separate titles) numbered 7,481 (7,283 in 1921; 7,423 in 1920). The whole number received was 126,874 (last year 130,586).

In the section devoted to art there are now about 37,000 books and pamphlets, 428,745 photographs, photographic or other reproductions, and engravings of all kinds, according to Professor Rice, acting chief of the Division of Prints.

Hebraica and Judaica were increased by about 700 titles. Little of the Hebrew material has been adequately cataloged, but nearly all has been classified and arranged.

The Slavic Section acquired about 1,600 publications, among them two shipments of the scientific literature published by the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Universities of Petrograd and Moscow during the war.

Chinese books again exceeded in number all other East Asiatic accessions. They total 341 works in 7,469 volumes. The Library now contains 350 undoubted *ts'ung shu* or Chinese collectanea exclusive of fifty or more literary collections recognized as *ts'ung shu* by standard Chinese bibliographical works, but not by the Library of Congress. A provisional catalog has been made of all Korean books.

The largest year's business in the history of the Copyright Office was transacted in 1921-22. The gross receipts were \$145,398. Registrations numbered 138,633. Copyright deposits included 20,074 printed volumes. A total of 101,150 articles deposited were transferred to the Library of Congress.

The number of volumes cataloged was 78,704; new accessions, 66,563; recataloged, 12,141, a reduction over last year of over 10,000 volumes, which is attributed to the cumulative loss year after year of highly qualified and trained catalogers. Volumes classified and prepared for the shelves amounted to 81,428. Among others, the Edinburgh public libraries have adopted the Library of Congress classification. The cash sale of printed cards amounted to \$101,173, an increase of about 13

per cent. The whole number of titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1922, was approximately 867,300; the estimated number of cards, 65,722,500. Depository sets were assigned to Pekin University and others.

Expenditures of the Library and Copyright Office for salaries, increase of Library, contingent expenses and printing and binding amounted to \$922,275. For the care of building and grounds \$148,490 was expended. The 1923 appropriation for the first group is \$925,790; for building and grounds, \$173,021.

### Library Administration \*

THE object of library administration in general is to make the library serve the purpose for which it was created and for which it is supported. It is, therefore, the business of the librarian, who is responsible for administration, to see the work of the institution as a whole, to relate its several departments so that they function to the highest possible degree of efficiency.

In doing this work, the librarian, as an administrator, must fix his attention not only on the institution and its internal affairs, but also on the community and its interests. He must understand the real needs of the community and relate the internal affairs of the library to the external situation. In short, to use the language of the street, the chief problem of general administration is to "sell the library and the library idea to the community." Personally, I prefer to say that the vital problem of general administration is to make the community conscious of its library. If this is done effectively the library may be assured of reasonable support, for the people will not only believe and understand, but know, that what they get out of the Library is worth all it costs and more.

Problems of the staff—how to keep it intellectually alive and growing—library training, esprit de corps, and discipline, and other details are all subsidiary, tho contributory, to the foregoing general idea—making the community conscious of its library.

The great purpose of library administration is to make the institution serve a creative purpose in the community rather than to stress mechanical efficiency in the routine of its daily work. To do this effectively, we must greatly increase our objective knowledge of what the library has done and is doing. In short, we must study our problem intensively and extensively; analyse it; study costs as modern business studies them;

study the present users and possible future users of the library, and discover how the library may best serve them.

As library administrators, we must demonstrate to the people, as we can, that thru the public library, every boy and girl who can read, and has the will to read intelligently, has the possibility of passing thru the open door to the highest achievement. It is my conviction that it is relatively easy to convince the public of the possibilities of the constructive, creative, community possibilities of the public library—easier, by the way, than it is to get this idea across to many librarians. When once we do all this, we can present our cause in a way that an understanding public will act, and act generously, and then we shall have many libraries receiving an annual per capita support of two or three dollars of the population served.

It will not be many years until we, the librarians of 1922, shall be looked upon as a generation of pikers in saying to the world that \$1 per year per capita of the population served is a reasonable minimum revenue for library support.

[After reading the foregoing paper, Mr. Ranck presented informally a number of concrete illustrations of the points referred to in the paper: How churches with a thousand members put up larger and more costly buildings than the public library building in cities of 200,000 people, with annual budgets for such a church approaching that of a public library serving actively as card holders from ten to fifteen times as many persons as the church; how cities thru state taxes are paying from four to five dollars for state schools outside the city, and directly affecting only a few hundred of the boys and girls of the city, for every dollar of tax money for the public library which reaches directly into the lives of fifty persons for every one directly reached by these State institutions; how and why large libraries should install a system of cost accounting; how Edison, Henry Ford (and probably the Wright brothers) were started in their epoch-making careers thru the use they made of public libraries.]

Louise Sweet, librarian of United States Public Health Service Hospital Number 41, New Haven, Conn., writes on "Amenities of Library Work in a Hospital for the Tuberculous" in the *Modern Hospital* for December. The article is a readable account of the kind of books read by the tuberculous patients in the above mentioned hospital, and the attitude taken by the men toward life in general.

Paper by Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids (Michigan) Public Library, opening discussion on the above subject at the meeting of libraries of large public libraries, Chicago, Dec. 28, 1922.



## An Open Shelf Public Library in Paris

**D**UE largely to the influence of the library department of the American Committee for Devastated France was opened in Paris on November 13th the first public open shelf library in that city. The picturesque story of the difficulties in the way of constructing this library was told by Jessie Carson, director of the library department, at the last annual meeting of the American Committee in New York on December 20th. Under the chairmanship of Director Edwin H. Anderson the meeting was opened by a delightful paper by Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School and ex-president of the A. L. A., on the development of the modern American public library with its many ramifications. Annie Carroll Moore passed interestingly in review some of the outstanding points in international co-operation in work with children; the influence of the collection in the children's room at the

opening of the New York Public Library's new building in 1911, then in charge of a Norwegian, Marit Blehr; the fine endowment of a children's room at Bergen by a Norwegian merchant in 1913, on the American model; the development of the library opened in Stockholm in 1911 by Dr. Valfrid Palmgren, who had come to this country for training in 1907; the library exhibit at Leipzig in 1914 which influenced Madame Haffkin-Hamburger, now principal of the State Institute of Library Science at Moscow, to spend the first months of the war in this country investigating libraries; the children's room in Brussels opened in 1920 thru the influence of Dr. René Sand and Mlle. L. E. Carter, who had come to this country to attend a health conference in the previous year; and David Copperfield's Library, the story of which has been told recently in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, by Miss Hewins (*L. J.* November 1, p. 919-920).



IN THE CHILDREN'S CORNER OF THE BELLEVILLE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

The Committee began its work at Vic-sur-Aisne in the spring of 1919, said Miss Carson, and in ten months five central libraries and forty-five traveling libraries were in operation. American organizers and French workers co-operated in all lines, from book selection to furniture making. Soissons was the first to share the expense of its library, thus making easy the handing over of the work begun to the local communes, which are now either supporting or planning to support their libraries.

At the opening of the Soissons library, M. Ernest Coyecque, inspector of the Municipal Libraries of Paris, and M. Morel of the Bibliothèque Nationale asked for the Committee's co-operation in remaking one of the eighty-three municipal libraries of Paris on the Soissons model. The district chosen was that of Bell-ville, a congested industrial section which has seen much history, including the birth of the Commune, and the books of the local branch of the Bibliothèque Municipale were transferred to this new construction, which the people instantly made their own, and which is under the direction of Mlle. Lydie Duproix, who attended the Library School of the New York Public Library last year.

### Resources of Public Libraries

**D**ATA compiled from the reports of public libraries made out in accordance with the form arranged by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration are tabulated in the *Papers and Proceedings* of the Detroit conference.\* A supplementary table of statistics of college and reference libraries is also included.

Examination of the first table shows that forty-one cities reporting have a population of from 50,000 to 100,000. The entire income for library purposes of public libraries in these cities, as indicated by latest available figures, is \$1,593,754, of which \$1,228,179 was income from taxation or other appropriations. A combined population of \$2,867,000 was served with 11,465,210 books from book stocks totaling 2,657,496 volumes. Fiction accounted for 6,406,940 volumes of the circulation (Galveston, Wichita, Stockton (Cal.) and Riverside not reporting fiction separately); non-fiction 5,258,270 volumes. Expenditures for books made by libraries in this group amounted to \$233,269. Periodicals consumed \$32,102 and binding \$75,507.

\* Forty-one public libraries in cities of over 50,000 population, 17 of which are above 90,000, did not report. Among these is Boston with 748,060 inhabitants and 32 branches.

Salaries for the library staffs were \$752,794 and for the janitor forces \$90,827.

In libraries of the 46 reporting cities the population of which is between 100,000 and 500,000 (including Honolulu) the total population served is 9,250,000. The circulation 16,922,721 fiction (Denver, Omaha, St. Paul and Worcester not reporting fiction separately) and 14,782,663 non-fiction, or 31,705,634 in all, was made from a book stock of 7,639,187 volumes. The combined incomes amounted to \$5,153,002, of which \$4,205,010 was derived from taxation or other appropriations. For books \$764,443 was spent; \$98,564 for periodicals, and \$245,698 for binding. Salaries for library service totaled \$2,524,507, and for janitor service \$359,215.

Seven cities—Buffalo, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Queensborough (N. Y.) and St. Louis—have a population of over 500,000 and less than a million. Their libraries served a population of 4,660,000, from a book stock of 3,324,833 volumes. The latest recorded circulation combined amounted to \$17,997,283, of which 9,516,455 were fiction (Minneapolis not reporting fiction circulation). Their combined incomes made a sum of \$6,057,119, of which \$2,494,071 was derived from local taxation or other appropriations. Books consumed \$405,607 of these funds, while periodicals required \$40,035 and binding \$161,722. Salaries for library service amounted to \$1,512,738, and for janitor service to \$171,241.

New York City, Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Detroit, with populations ranging from one to three million, or 10,824,000 in their combined territories, appropriated for their libraries a total of \$3,704,512 in a whole income of \$5,602,454. Salaries for library service were \$2,253,502. Janitor service required \$185,707. Expenditures for books totaled \$452,505; for periodicals \$36,168, and for binding \$206,997. Their combined book stocks comprised 4,349,807 volumes. The number of volumes circulated was 30,297,660, of which 18,037,330 were fiction and 12,260,330 non-fiction.

Combining the figures of the public libraries of ninety-nine cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more reporting to the A. L. A., it will be seen that the entire urban population served is approximately 27,601,000. The income of these libraries is about \$18,406,329, of which about \$11,631,772 is derived from local taxation or other appropriations, and of which \$7,043,541 is paid out in salaries for library service. A grand total of 17,971,323 books is housed in their buildings, and the number of times that these books were circulated amounted in a year to 91,465,787.



## A New Branch Library for Washington

THE Public Library of the District of Columbia opened a new branch with formal exercises on December 8. This is the second of the series which in separate branch buildings are designed to serve the congested sections of the city. The Carnegie Corporation allotted \$67,000 for the building, thus carrying out in part Mr. Carnegie's desire to provide all branch libraries needed by the District of Columbia. The site was purchased from a Congressional appropriation and cost \$8,360.

The branch is just off from Pennsylvania Avenue, at 7 and D Streets, S. E. It receives its designation Southeastern from the section of the city which it serves. The community consists of about 40,000 people and includes the Navy Yard, five public and two parochial schools, a settlement house, and two playgrounds. It is a residential district for employees of the Navy Yard and government workers of small means. It is expected that the branch will also serve the adjacent suburban section of Anacostia.

The site for the branch is admirable, facing a small park which separates it from Pennsylvania Avenue, on the other side of which is the present Eastern High School, later to be converted into a junior high school; and two large public schools. The building stands upon a slight elevation where it gets excellent air and is flooded with sunshine.

Edward L. Tilton of New York, the architect, has cleverly used the shape which is somewhat triangular with the base at the rear. The building is of red brick with white stone trimmings and consists of a main floor divided into a delivery and stack room, librarian's office, reference room and two large reading rooms for adults and children. The children's room has a story hour corner in which is an attractive fireplace.

The technical equipment has been supplied by the Library Bureau. The octagonal shaped delivery desk includes several novel features and the shelving, desks, chairs, tables, are finished in a light wood of a pretty greenish tone. On



WASHINGTON'S SOUTHEASTERN BRANCH

the ground floor is a teachers' room pleasantly fitted out with a round table and windsor chairs; two club rooms which may be thrown into one; a stack room, staff and janitor's quarters. A mezzanine floor provides a good-sized work room.

The keys of the building were turned over on the night of the formal opening by Colonel Charles Keller, the Engineer

Commissioner of the District of Columbia and Chairman of the Branch Building Commission, to Charles J. Bell, Chairman of the Branch Library Committee. Theodore W. Noyes, President of the Board of Trustees, presided. Librarian George F. Bowerman gave an address in which the plans for branch library development for the city of Washington were outlined. Representatives of various local organizations and interests expressed their appreciation of having the new branch.

The occasion was enlivened by the playing by a large community band outside the building before the exercises began and by music from a community orchestra. The building was filled with an eager crowd and many more were unable to get inside, showing that the community is library hungry.

To the stock of five thousand books additions will be made rapidly. Pending these additions the collection will be supplemented by loans from the main library. It is hoped ultimately to have a book stock of 25,000 and to build up a circulation of approximately 250,000 yearly. In the choice of technical books the library had the assistance of a committee of the Navy Yard employes headed by H. T. Wheeler, in charge of apprentice instruction.

The library began its regular service on December 9, with Miss Frances S. Osborne, formerly of the order division of the library in charge.

CLARA W. HERBERT.

Boy Scout Anniversary Week.  
February 8-13.



### A Pleasant Retraction

GENERALIZATIONS are notoriously dangerous. Some weeks ago the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying printed a statement, on my responsibility, that it was not known ever to fail of being unprofitable to buy Cambridge University Press books from The Macmillan Company's New York stock. The ink was scarcely dry on that assertion when two striking exceptions were announced. "The Cambridge History of India," to appear in six volumes, will cost 42s. each in London, but in New York \$7.00, with a fifth off to libraries; while "The Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy," in three volumes, is listed at 31s. 6d. and \$6 respectively, with the same American discount. Superficially these are different editions, but it is only in the covers and title pages that the difference lies, since English sheets are used in both. One is as good-looking and apparently as well made as the other. No library need hesitate about buying the American issue.

Had this been the manner of another famous Cambridge History, what streams of copyright scarlet might have been spared the sweet green earth!

M. L. RANEY.

### Libraries on British Ships

THE number of books controlled by the (Seafarers' Education) Service is only 5,600. Of these 4,600 are on 30 ships, and 1,000 in reserve. Twelve of the ships are Australasian Liners, 3 Indian, 5 Trans-Atlantic, and the remainder, including the *Quest*, sail to various and sometimes undetermined ports. Since the inauguration of the scheme the ships have made about 120 voyages. . . The total amount spent on the Service to date is £2,919. This includes the cost of books, and so far over 90 per cent have been bought—as well as administration. The Trade Unions have contributed £400, the Chamber of Shipping £500, and the Carnegie Trust £600 (out of a promised £1,000). £30 is contributed by the owners on behalf of every library of 100 books installed on a ship, and a liability of £10 per annum for upkeep is admitted together with £5 per annum per ship for establishment expenses."

ALBERT MANSBRIDGE in the *Library Association Record*, Oct.-Nov., 1922.

### Lost

To the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

On the occasion of the convention of the A. L. A. at Detroit last June, a number of packages of books for exhibition were sent to the

Hotel Statler including one from E. P. Dutton & Co. which failed to reach me there.

During my stay, a lady, called at my table and, having heard that this package was missing told my assistant that she could probably inform Mr. Anderson what had become of the Dutton package and would call the next day. This lady never returned. She left no name and the package has never been recovered. I am venturing to ask thru your columns that, if this, should reach the eye of the lady that she will kindly furnish any information she can on the subject as a settlement for the value of the books has to be made.

JOHN ANDERSON, Bookseller.

31 West 81st Street, New York.

### The A. L. A. Building Fund

THE small beginning toward a fund for an A. L. A. Headquarters building has been made by the personal contributions of the members of the Executive Board who attended the Chicago meeting. Who will add to this nucleus? There are no doubt many who can give a few dollars for this purpose and they should not hesitate for "Many a little makes a mickle." Neither should those hesitate who can make a large contribution as the growing work of the Association is making the question of sufficient space a serious one.

### The Good Ship Ala

THE "Ala," the Emergency fleet corporation vessel named in honor of the American Library Association, whose feat is towing the disabled Eastern Dawn 2000 miles across the Atlantic we recorded in July, broke thereby, says the *Pacific Shipping Illustrated* for December, the world's towing record. The disabled vessel was much larger than the Ala and the feat "has been the subject of much discussion, amazing seamen and marine engineers."

"MA grand 'mere avait une soeur, la comtesse Erdine Hanska, née comtesse Rje-wuska, mariée très jeune au comte Hansky, beaucoup plus âgé qu'elle. . . Très jaloux de sa jeune femme, il l'avait enfermée dans cette cage dorée, où elle jouissait de tout le luxe que l'argent peut donner, mais où elle ne voyait personne que des inférieurs, dames de compagnie, chapelains, bibliothécaires, etc. Aussi s'y consumait-elle d'ennui. Kleinmichel, Mariya Eduardovna, grafinya, 1846—Souvenirs. In the *Revue de Paris*. Année 29, tome 6, p. 225-252, Le roman de ma grand 'tante.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1923



THE conference at Arkansas Hot Springs, April 23-28, will have a splendid culmination in a post-conference trip, the most important in the history of the A. L. A. since the memorable visit to England in 1897, when nearly a hundred voyaged across the Atlantic. The post-conference excursions have been especially delightful when they involved steamer voyages, as those down the Mississippi and up the Saginaw. In this case there would be the added value of a practical lesson in Pan-American geography, of real value to librarians in giving them a wider outlook on our southern relatives, an especially happy conclusion of the southern conference. Chairman Faxon deserves most cordial appreciation and thanks for this splendid achievement, which will doubtless be expressed by immediate reservation of the limited space available.

THE celebration of the semi-centenary of the American Library Association in 1926, which was discussed at the mid-winter official meeting, brings out the fine thought of a Headquarters building as a permanent memorial of the past and as a continuing provision for the future. Such a building, adequate and well endowed, would be the most fitting of monuments, if the plan can be worked out. Possibly a larger scheme of a headquarters jointly for all the learned societies, such as the American Historical Association and the like, on the plan of the Engineering Societies' building in New York given by Mr. Carnegie, would be more practicable, as a common fund could more easily be raised and common mailing and shipping facilities provided in connection with separate administrative quarters. Washington has now become the favorite place for such a building, whether for a separate organization or for associated enterprises, for here already are the headquarters buildings of the National Geographical Society, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor and others, while the Library of Congress and other libraries and the proposed archives building add a special consideration, and a generous donor for a site might more easily be found here than in the congested and costly centres of other cities. Any such plan must be worked out with full foresight, for the future as well as the present difficulties which must be faced, as the direct resources of the Association would not

be sufficient either for the erection or maintenance of an adequate building, and there must be generous provision from outside, not only for the construction of such an edifice but for the endowment necessary to its future success. With the growth of the A. L. A. and the growing appreciation of library service which has developed in step with that growth, it ought not to be impossible to obtain the necessary funds, especially if co-operation with like associations proves to be the desirable plan. Incidentally, the profession should not fail of full gratitude to the Chicago Public Library, which for so many years past has afforded to the A. L. A. without charge valuable space needed for its own purposes, which cannot much longer be set aside for A. L. A. work.

THE Executive Board and Council of the A. L. A. both held productive sessions during the mid-winter meetings and came to useful conclusions on a variety of subjects. Many other plans for the celebration of the semi-centenary were suggested, which will be worked out by the Committee of Twenty-five, having a smaller executive committee for the actual work, and it is expected that the celebration will be worthy of the achievement of the A. L. A. in its first half century. It is a very great oak that has grown from the little acorn of 1876, and the result is certainly a stimulus for all efforts of the kind, no matter how small the beginning. It was supposed that 1926 would be marked by a sesquicentennial exhibition in Philadelphia, but it is rumored that the shortage and cost of skilled labor will make provision of adequate buildings impossible, so that, altho celebrations will doubtless center in Philadelphia, the famous centennial exhibition is not likely to be repeated. It may be indeed that the era of universal and overwhelming world "expositions" has passed, but this would make all the more important such celebrations and exhibitions as that planned by the A. L. A.

MEANTIME the Special Libraries Association, now under Miss Rankin's spirited leadership, is making progress step by step with the A. L. A., and in some respects, indeed, setting the pace. Both national and local organizations have suffered from lack of co-ordination, as she points out in the initial issue of the JOURNAL.

for 1923, the article which is her New Year's gift to the profession. This difficulty is peculiarly manifest in the organization of our political parties, which have for each state a national committeeman, a state chairman and a representative of the congressional party committee—three separate state authorities not well intergeared, a fault which is receiving the attention of practical organizers who suggest that the county chairmen shall constitute the state committee and the state chairmen, the national committee, covering the present tri-partite field. Miss Rankin's similar plan of combining the chairmen of each local committee into a national committee is a step in the right direction, and indeed, all the suggestions which she makes are of good inspiration. She has been admirably qualified for the work into which she enters as president by her experience as head of the Municipal Reference Library branch of the New York Public Library and by her vigorous and successful administration as president of the New York Special Libraries Association.

MISS MUDGE'S annual and always admirable contribution to bibliography is especially valuable this year as to some extent complementing the fourth edition of the Kroeger-Mudge "Guide to Reference Books" which will be a chief contribution of 1923 in this field. Notable among the year's publications in general bibliography are the first three-year cumulation of the *Readers Guide to Periodical Literature*, the first annual cumulation of the *Standard Catalog Bi-monthly*, a new edition of "Books by Catholic Authors" in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Mary H. Robin's classified catalog of books in Italian in the Boston Public Library, Marion Horton's "Essays" in the interpretive Viewpoint series published by the A. L. A., which has also issued the "Graded List of Books for Children" prepared by the Elementary School Committee of the N. E. A. Another juvenile list is Mary J. Booth's "List of Books for the First Six Grades." Passing to special subjects, there are in science again cumulations of periodical indexes: a second three-year cumulation of the *Agricultural Index* and the first two-year volume of the *Industrial Arts Index*. A third volume of the new series of the catalog of the Surgeon General's Library, carries this work as far as K?; and there is a new annual in the "Index to Periodical Dental Literature for 1921." In literature there are the fifth part of the new series of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Catalog, a supplementary volume to Dr. Koch's catalog of the Willard Fiske Dante Collection at Cornell compiled by Mary Fowler, and Henrietta C. Bartlett's work

on early editions of works by "Mr. William Shakespeare." In Americana there are Worthington Chauncey Ford's list of early "Broad-sides, Ballads, etc., . . . printed in Massachusetts," Ruth Lapham's list of "American Revolutionary War Pamphlets" in the Newberry Library, and a third installment of the fine catalog of the John Carter Brown Library. The conclusion of the Pennsylvania section of Miss Hasse's Index of Economic Material in the Documents of the United States . . . is unfortunately the last to be published for the present in that fine series. Side by side with extensive bibliographical publications have appeared in unprecedented number and excellence short, timely reading or purchase lists prepared either by the A. L. A. for extensive distribution thru libraries and other agencies or by libraries for exchange and local distribution. Another direction in which there has been much activity is in preliminary surveys made with a view to the establishment of co-operative regional buying of books difficult to obtain by reason of expense or rarity and of co-operative reproduction of very rare manuscript or printed material.

WITH the exception of Fremont Rider's "Tentative System of Subject Headings for the Literature of Military Science," compiled primarily for the editors of the *International Military Digest*, most of the chief publications in the field of library economy are new editions of works previously published. The most important of these is the eleventh edition of the Decimal Classification. This is the first edition issued under the editorship of Dorcas Fellows, a second edition of whose "Cataloging Rules" has been published in attractive form by the H. W. Wilson Company. Revision has been made also by Zaidee Brown of her "Directions for the Librarian of a Small Library," and by Martha Wilson of her "School Library Management." Ethel F. McCulloch has brought up to date Miss Stearn's "Essentials in Library Economy," the Hutchins-Johnston-Williams college student's "Guide to the Use of Libraries" has been much enlarged in scope, and new editions of the publications on Library of Congress printed cards have been issued. New periodicals have been unusually numerous. January brought the *Library Notes* of the James Blackstone Library of Branford, Conn., and the Burton Historical Collection Leaflet published by the Detroit Public Library; in the spring came the Minneapolis Public Library's *Community Bookshelf*, the Indianapolis *Readers' Ink* and the Chicago *Staff News*; and towards the end of the year another *Library Notes*, this time published by the North Carolina College for Women Library.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE 1923 CONFERENCES OF THE A. L. A. AND OTHER LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE HELD AT HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARKANSAS, APRIL 23-28. RESERVATIONS WILL BE MADE BY THE HEADQUARTERS HOTEL BEGINNING FEBRUARY 1.

### HOTELS

The *Eastman Hotel*, headquarters, has accommodations for one thousand guests. The rooms, which are very large, will accommodate two or more in a room.

Room with private bath, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 per person.

Room with private toilet, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per person.

Room with running hot and cold water, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per person.

The *Arlington Hotel*, is two blocks north of the Eastman, and is under the same management and with same rates as the Eastman.

The *Hotel Como* is two blocks south of the Eastman.

Double room with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 per person.

Double room with private toilet, \$2.00 per person.

Double room with running hot and cold water, \$3.50 per person.

The *Hotel Waukesha* is two blocks north of Eastman.

Double room with private bath, \$2.50 per person.

Double room with running hot and cold water, \$1.50 per person.

### American Plan

The *Majestic Hotel*, which is four blocks north of the Eastman, is on the American Plan.

Double room with private bath, \$6.00 per person.

Double room with running hot and cold water, \$4.00 per person.

The *Hotel Moody*, four blocks southwest of the Eastman, is also on the American Plan.

Double room with private bath, \$5.00 per person.

Double room with running hot and cold water, \$3.50 per person.

*Arrangements for all rooms should be made direct to Mr. W. E. Chester, Manager of the Hotel Eastman.* Rooms will be assigned in the Arlington if not available at the Eastman unless other treatment is specifically requested.

A very few single rooms will be available in the Eastman Hotel at the full price which would be charged if occupied by two people.

In the main dining room at the Eastman Hotel, there is a la carte service from 7 a. m. to midnight; club breakfasts at 40c. to \$1.00; plate luncheons at 75c and plate dinners \$1.25.

The Eastman and the Arlington and most of the other hotels are operated on the European plan. Rates will be attractive and meals served in the hotels or in restaurants nearby will be at reasonable prices.

### POST-CONFERENCE TRIP EXTRAORDINARY

While the conference program is still in the making comes word of a post-conference trip extraordinary to include Galveston and Houston, Texas, New Orleans, and an eighteen day cruise, visiting Havana, Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica, and return by steamer to New York (or New Orleans for those who prefer).

The party under the personal conduct of F. W. Faxon, must be limited strictly to fifty on account of capacity of steamer, and registration should be made by March 1st or sooner. If less than twenty-five register the project will be



THE EASTMAN HOTEL, ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, THE CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS



given up. The Registration fee is \$25.00, counting as a first payment, the rest to be paid on or before April 15th. The total cost of the trip is \$350 minimum, which includes all shore excursions at ports visited, all hotels and meals except four meals in New Orleans. (Those desiring superior accommodations on the steamers can be provided for at a slight advance).

Send to Mr. Faxon for a special illustrated circular describing trip in detail.

#### ITINERARY

Saturday, April 28, 5:15 p.m., leave Hot Springs, Ark.  
Sunday, April 29, arrive Galveston, 9:35 p.m. Hotel Galvez.

Monday, April 30, sight-seeing trip and lunch in Galveston; afternoon and evening at Houston. Leave 8 p.m.

Tuesday, May 1, arrive New Orleans, 8 a.m. St. Charles Hotel. Sight-seeing trip.

Wednesday, May 2d, a.m., sail on SS. Parismina due Havana May 4th. Shore excursions. Steamer used as hotel here, and thruout the cruise except at San José.

May 5th, a.m. leave Havana, due Cristobal (Panama Canal) May 8th, a.m. Shore excursion by rail to Panama City and return. Visit to Gatun Locks en route. Views from railroad of whole Canal.

May 9th, a.m., shopping and sight-seeing, Cristobal and Colon. Leave Cristobal on SS. Pastores, May 9th, p.m.

May 10th, a.m., arrive Port Limon. Scenic rail trip (103 miles) by special train to San José, the capital of Costa Rica, where night will be spent at St. Francis Hotel. At San José the party will visit the famous Opera House and Natural History rooms, etc.

May 11th, return to Port Limon and steamer.

May 12-13, banana loading and other sight-seeing.

May 13th, p.m., leave Port Limon, due Havana May 16th.

May 17th, leave Havana, due in New York May 20th.

A cruise of 18 days on inland seas, on one of the palatial United Fruit Co. steamers, at a time of year when the climate is most delightful; a

trip where all live on ship-board, both in port and at sea, with opportunity for many shore excursions, and none of the discomforts of ordinary travel. Add to this the lure of old Havana, the lazy days on the Caribbean Sea, a visit to Panama Canal, a scenic mountain railway trip in Costa Rica (to the Alps of Central America), ending with the restful voyage to New York. What could be better? Then, when we say that Mr. Grabow, our host at the New Ocean House at Swampscott in 1921, who is General Manager of the Passenger Department of the United Fruit Company's Great White Fleet, will personally see that an A. L. A. party on his steamers will have the very best of everything, and special privileges on shore excursions, it is evident that this trip is an opportunity that will never come again. We see Galveston and its famous seawall, busy Houston, and unique New Orleans. Then down the delta of the Mississippi River, across the Gulf of Mexico to Havana, the capital of Cuba, now a modern city but with its picturesque old section and its narrow streets, the Cathedral, and Morro Castle. A three-days' sail on the smooth Caribbean Sea under summer skies, brings us to Cristobal and Colon at the Atlantic end of Panama Canal. We see the locks, and the Canal, visit the City of Panama on the Pacific side. Then three days in Costa Rica, and a special train trip without cost to the party—up the scenic mountain railway, past banana and coffee plantations, to San José, 3816 feet above the sea. Then, with a stop at Havana, we are on our way to New York. The SS. Pastores is a much larger steamer than the one used for the first part of the cruise.



THE ARLINGTON HOTEL, NEAR HEADQUARTERS



## LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE 19th annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in Chicago, at the Hotel Sherman, December 28th and 29th, 1922, with 14 commissions represented by 25 delegates. Other members of the American Library Association were also present.

Ellen C. Lombard, speaking on the U. S. Bureau of Education project for the development of reading habits among adults, pointed out that of the eighty-two millions of people over ten years of age in the United States, only those with unusual opportunities in education, select the books they read with care; thousands of these read popular magazines and newspapers, and others read nothing at all.

The Bureau of Education instituted in 1913 a project of home education, for which reading courses were outlined by specialists. Twenty-two are now available, and over 16,000 readers have been enrolled.

The discussion brought out that Texas, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, New York, North Dakota and Illinois had co-operated more or less in this work. In Wisconsin the state reading circle lists take the place of the U. S. courses. In Iowa the University extension department compiles lists and looks to the Commission to loan the book. In New York the certificate given to study clubs for special work is highly prized. The Illinois Library Extension Division has published ten reading courses this last year which have proved very satisfactory. A certificate is given to anyone completing any one of the courses and so far 192 readers have registered and eight certificates have been issued.

Following, Paul M. Paine of Syracuse spoke on State meeting scholarships and methods of recognizing faithful service, describing in detail the New York State plan, initiated in 1919. From twelve to fifteen delegates have been sent each year, their expenses being paid from the scholarship fund, which, raised by subscription, has always been more than sufficient for each year. Prize winners are selected by contests, different tests being required each year. The first year it was co-operation with the schools and war activities, the next year, publicity, the third, how to use an appropriation 25% greater than the present library budget, last year the question was what books had been purchased and what the librarian would do if she had \$300 to improve the equipment. Larger attendance at the state meeting, more libraries represented, and more interest in the association have resulted. Staffs of various libraries have also created their own scholarship fund and choose one of their own members to attend the meet-

ing. Incidentally the winners are on a better footing in their own libraries.

The future policies of the League as to changing the date of annual meeting, preparing formal programs for two conferences each year, and merging with the National Association of State Libraries were discussed. To amend the constitution a notice of the amendment must be sent out two months prior to the annual meeting and this had not been done. On the motion of Mrs. Earl, however, those present voted to go on record as approving a change in the date for the annual meeting to coincide with that of the A. L. A. conference.

On the question of two programs each year, Miss Downey, Mrs. Earl, Mr. Lester, Miss West and Miss Rawson spoke in favor of a program for the Hot Springs meeting.

On that of merging the League with the National Association of State Libraries, Mr. Watson and Mrs. Earl were opposed to the merger, since the problems of the two groups are quite different.

Miss Downey thought there should be some reorganization of the League; its name is a misnomer, and its membership should not be by commissions but by individuals interested in library extension.

Mr. Hirshburg, discussing Ohio conditions, said that since the reorganization of the State Library the Commission and traveling libraries under one head, that work of all departments had much improved. He agreed, however, that this might not work in every state.

On motion it was decided that the chair should appoint a committee to report upon the revision of constitution and reorganization of the League.

The second session was devoted entirely to the annual business meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, Milton J. Ferguson of California; vice-presidents, Clarence B. Lester of Wisconsin, and Nellie Williams of Nebraska.

ANNA MAY PRICE, *Secretary*.

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

THE annual midwinter meetings of the university librarians were held on Dec. 28th and 29th. The first session was devoted to the consideration of three problems—departmental libraries, the rapid wearing out of reference books, and theft and mutilation.

J. C. M. Hanson (Chicago) opened the discussion of the first subject by a brief historical survey and a summary of the various schemes of university library organization in vogue today. Because of our rapidly growing libraries and the great increase in the number of people to be served, the preponderance of the general

library has been much affected and library administrators have been forced to resort to the departmental library. The graduate and professional students require special provision. Discussion was general and it seemed to be the opinion of all that departmental libraries should be limited to the fewest possible number without the sacrifice of educational efficiency and that adequate supervision must be provided. It was recognized, however, that the size of the campus and relative location of departments to be served were factors not to be ignored.

E. A. Henry (Chicago) stated the problem of theft and mutilation and spoke of the great expense involved in keeping up a good collection of the reference works of importance. The use of fictitious names on the part of student borrowers was mentioned as one of the greatest sources of annoyance.

The second session was given over to the related topics; the proposed national union list of serials and resources of American libraries. H. W. Wilson explained the plan to be followed in the preparation and publication of the serials list and stated that it should be ready in three years. James T. Gerould (Princeton) spoke of the progress made by his committee in its study of the resources of our libraries. This will show the location of collections on special subjects and will mean a great economy to all when definite fields are left to the libraries most interested. Inter-library loans and photographic reproduction were discussed in relation to their bearing on this topic.

Announcement was made that the Library of Congress is now ready to receive copy for the various series of monographs which our group had asked to be analyzed. Upon the submission of the motion by Mr. Hanson it was voted to advise the Wistar Institute of Anatomy that this group desired that their publications continue to appear with volume numbering as in the past. In this way only can the uniformity within the sets be assured.

The matter of duplication of cards for departmental catalogs was discussed by Dr. Raney (Johns Hopkins) and Dr. Richardson and Mr. Gerould (Princeton), each one of whom spoke of a different process that seems to promise well.

Brief mention was made by Harry M. Lydenberg (New York Public Library) of the efforts of Harrassowitz to complete files of war-time German periodicals and of the forthcoming publication by the Bibliographical Society of London of a checklist of English books printed before 1641, including the holdings of American libraries. It was voted that the group recommend to the Executive Board of the A. L.

A. that it co-operate in this undertaking.

On the evening of Dec. 28th twenty members of the group dined together at the Cliff Dwellers Club and enjoyed the opportunity to talk over their problems in a less formal way.

The members of the committee to manage the meeting for 1923 are: Earl Manchester (Kansas), chairman; Frank K. Walter (Minnesota); Edward D. Tweedell (John Crerar Library) secretary.

F. K. WALTER, *Chairman*

E. A. HENRY

J. A. McMILLEN, *Secretary*.

#### COLLEGE LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

THE meeting was opened on Thursday December 28 at 8 p. m. by the Chairman, Eugenia Allin, James Milliken University.

President Jenks of Aurora College, called on to discuss what is the best way to keep a college library alive and up-to-date, suggested that the librarian keep in close touch with the heads of the departments who would suggest books most needed in their respective courses.

Josephine Darrow of Denison University, discussing periodicals, general and technical, said that general periodicals should be paid out of the general library fund, but that technical periodicals should be charged against departmental funds.

President H. M. Gage of Coe College in his subtle and inimitable manner discussed the relation of the college librarian to the college faculty from the college president's point of view. He was emphatic in his statement that the college librarian should be co-ordinate officer of administration with the registrar and the dean of the college. The librarian should be an officer of instruction in bibliography and use of the library. The librarian ought to have full privileges as a member of the faculty; he might, too, become a leader in the direction of the recreational reading of students.

Professor Root, of Oberlin, discussed the limitation which should be put upon the teacher-librarian course in the average college library. He pointed out that such a course arose in the normal school to meet the demand that teachers should be able to take charge of libraries in high and grade schools. As the college is not primarily organized to turn out teachers, it is unwise, perhaps, to give a course in technical library methods, some course in general reference and on how to use a library should be given, which would be of cultural value and enable the student to orient himself in the college.

In absence of Davida McCaslin Miss Mitchell read a very thoughtful and helpful paper on the

James Milliken University, freshman English courses in the use of the library. At the very outset of his college life the student is made conversant with the use of the library and supplied with the tools which will most aid him in his work.

Iva M. Butlin of Beloit gave an interesting account of the experiment in Beloit in forming alumni reading circles which are supplied with reading lists and books from the college. In this way alumni are kept in constant contact with their alma mater. In the discussion it was brought out that McCormick Theological Seminary is doing similar work with substantial success. Rev. J. F. Lyons, McCormick, felt that such a plan was particularly helpful to ministers who were often placed where they have no access to professional books.

Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kansas brought up the matter of standardizing libraries, suggesting that the pamphlet "A measuring stick for normal school libraries" could be with slight modifications made to apply to college libraries. This standardizing concerns itself with building, equipment, library staff, and library instruction. It was voted to take under advisement the subject of standardization and appoint a committee to look into the subject more fully. Adjourned.

Officers elected were: Chairman, Rev. J. F. Lyons, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; Grace E. Perkins, Wilberforce; Iva M. Butlin, Beloit.

A. C. GRAY, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

THE Public Documents Committee and the Committee on Federal and State Relations met at dinner Friday evening and carried the discussion of the present problems and outline of work to be accomplished into the open meeting immediately following which was attended by a group of leaders in library work.

But few of the many items on the list of suggested topics for work could be touched upon but the most pressing were discussed and three resolutions drawn up to be presented to the A. L. A. Council, which passed them at its final session Saturday afternoon.

*Whereas*, the United States Government spends millions of dollars every year in gathering accurate and important information on matters of widespread public interest, and publishes this information in public documents for the use of the citizens. . .

*Resolved*, that Congress be urgently requested to provide the necessary appropriation to enable the Superintendent of Documents to prepare and issue the indexes and catalogs of these documents so that the information therein may be more immediately available. . .

*Resolved*, that a special appropriation be made to bring to completion in the shortest time possible the index catalog covering the documents published during the war.

The following is the text of the communication from the Committee on Public Documents to the Council of the A. L. A.:

The Committee on Public Documents respectfully requests the approval and authority of the Council to address a letter to the state libraries thruout the country asking them to prepare a checklist of all the documents issued by the various state offices of their respective states for the year 1922, and beginning with January 1923 to prepare a monthly check-list of the same character.

At the joint meeting of the two Committees—the Federal and State Relations and the Public Documents Committees—we request that the Council ask the Chairman of the Committee on State and Federal Relations to initiate a movement which shall result in a communication from as many as possible of the leading librarians and library boards of the country to their respective Congressmen and Senators, urging in such detail and in such specific way as they shall see fit their respective Congressmen and Senators to interest themselves in securing an adequate appropriation for the Library of Congress, to the end that the librarians of the entire country and the public generally may not suffer from the inadequacy of support recently extended to the Library of Congress.

Only a part of the joint report of Superintendent of Documents Alton P. Tisdell, and Miss Mary Hartwell, of that office, and a member of the Public Documents Committee, could be considered, but those connected with the new printing bill for the 68th Congress, the sale of documents by bookstores, libraries and post offices, and the report of the selective plan and check-list returns were discussed.

The Superintendent of Documents reported statistics regarding the check-list returns on the selective plan, namely that of the 476 depository libraries to which selective list was sent, only 408 have made selection, and 68 made no reply and will, therefore, no longer receive publications.

The actual placing of the new system (daily distribution of selected documents to depository libraries) in operation involves an enormous amount of clerical labor which has come upon us at a time when we are already overburdened with increasing work and shortage of assistants. The difficulties have been added to by the lack of co-operation on the part of libraries. Even after the extension of time allowed, late books continue to struggle in, necessitating the changing of literally hundreds of items in our office records. Another fact is that forty-two books were returned without the name of the library (more than one in every ten). Only extreme care in opening books and comparing immediately with wrapper prevented hopeless confusion. In three instances, there was not even a return address on the wrapper, and the only means of identification came from the fact that the wrapper was an old piece of paper re-used and changed to bear the name of the library somewhere on the inside. Large university and public libraries were found to be negligent in this respect as much as the smaller libraries.

The improvement needed in the distribution of state documents was discussed at some length and steps taken to bring about more uniform methods. A suggestion from the Superintendent of Documents Office is as follows: "Libraries should get together, summarize their needs and present them to the Joint Committee on Printing for consideration before the new printing bill gets into final shape." This the Committee plans to do, and asks the co-operation of all librarians, in sending to Clarence B. Lester, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin, their suggestions at an early date, that the summarized statement may be ready for Round Table discussion at the April Conference.

The Committee wishes to ascertain, without sending out a questionnaire, the various needs of non-depository libraries regarding government publications, and asks such libraries to report to the Chairman on what legislation non-depository libraries desire to have considered outside of the Printing Bill.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD,

*Chairman, Public Documents Committee.*

#### LIBRARIANS OF LARGE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

**F**OR the first time in the history of the A. L. A. the librarians of large public libraries in cities of more than 100,000 population were gathered together at the mid-winter meeting in order to discuss their problems, exchange ideas and methods; and talk over ways and means of securing for the library proper financial support as well as of devising means for still greater service to the public. About fifty librarians representing forty of the large libraries of the country met at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago on December 28th. Three sessions were held.

Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn, who presided at the first session, explained that for some time there had been a growing sentiment for such a meeting and that a self-appointed committee consisting of John Cotton Dana, Carl B. Roden and Frank P. Hill had undertaken the arrangements. He further said that the questions on the programs had been selected as the most popular subjects from the sixty-three that had been submitted by different librarians.

It was the general opinion that there should be no organization and that this was merely an informal get-together.

The general subject of the first session was "support" and among the sub-topics were included "Relations with City," "Budget," "City Appropriations," "Endowment," "Increased Income" or "Decreased Expenses."

George F. Bowerman began the program by reading his paper on "Library Support—Psychological Handicaps and Possible Remedies."

He called attention to the fact that "librarianship is still too often considered a congenial, ladylike calling" and that librarians sometimes fail to conceive the public library as a big and potent instrument for education. Among some of the remedies he suggested were first, that librarians and trustees should look upon the library as an "integral part of public education;" second, to "shift the emphasis from book circulation . . . to literature making for broader culture, for good citizenship, and for greater earning capacity."

A long and animated discussion followed and two points which became very firmly crystallized were (1) that librarians should consider the importance of impressing legislative bodies with the need of the standard of one dollar per capita appropriation for libraries, and (2) the value of having advisory committees for each branch library.

Mr. Ranck spoke about elected boards of trustees as a means of making the people feel they are partners in the library ownership. He referred to the splendid experience of Grand Rapids and said that for many years they had had an elected board and had found it very satisfactory as the board was always represented by the best men and women in all walks of life.

The second session, presided over by Arthur L. Bailey, of Wilmington, took up the general subject of "problems of general administration." Some of the questions discussed were staff training versus library schools, staff meetings, staff rules, exchange of assistants, etc.

Mr. Ranck urged all librarians to study cost-accounting and to use the results as talking points for library support. This paper is given in part elsewhere in this issue.

The third session confined itself to the general subject of standardization of library service (not certification of individuals). Carl B. Roden of Chicago was in the chair. Joseph L. Wheeler presented a paper. Much was said on the value of standardizing staff grades in all libraries; the need for printed rules in large libraries; and distinguishing between professional librarians and clerical workers.

The sessions were filled with great interest and enthusiasm and altho by general consent no definite action was taken everyone felt that the meeting had been worth while.

Arthur E. Bostwick, Charles E. Rush and William F. Yust were designated to arrange for the next meeting. No date was fixed.

The Proceedings of the librarians' meeting in Chicago, December 28th, will be printed in quantity sufficient to fill advance orders. Anyone wishing a copy may send \$5 to Frank P. Hill, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF  
AMERICA

THE Bibliographical Society of America held its mid-winter meeting in the Trumbull Room of the beautiful Harkness Quadrangle of Yale University, December 29, Vice-president Paltsits presiding. The program had been arranged by Mr. Keogh and Dr. Winship and the local arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Keogh.

President Angell of Yale welcomed the Society, and spoke of books being necessary to a college. "At Yale," he said, "there is no treasure comparable to the library, but unfortunately books in colleges are considered as tools, whereas the Bibliographical Society members use them lovingly and perform a service in opening up their treasures to the rest of us."

Mr. Paltsits responded and spoke of the reasons for meeting at the same place and time with the American Historical Association and other learned societies.

Margaret Bingham Stillwell of the Annmary Brown Memorial, Providence, gave a most interesting and remarkable paper on General Hawkins as he revealed himself to his librarian. It was a very human picture, quite vivid, and giving an understanding of the General, his book interests, the memorial to his wife, and the principles of his actions in bookish and personal matters. The paper was notable for Miss Stillwell's notes also, as not many bibliophiles have their biographers at hand.

Elbridge Colby gave "A Sample of Bibliographical Method: Conrad and Clyde Fitch." He used bibliographical methods for modern authors, and the substance of his discoveries was that two new "uniform" or "memorial" editions were printed from the plates of first editions, in some cases changes being made and in other cases not. The paper brought up the whole question of comparative values of first editions and uniform editions, and also of republication of printed pages in other forms.

Dr. Cole's paper on methods of cataloging the Henry E. Huntington library was similar to the one he gave at Detroit, but with different illustrations, which materially increased our bibliographical knowledge.

"Notes on the Latin Bibles of 1522-3 and 1527" by Adrien Gambet, was reported on by Dr. Winship. The finding of an early Latin Bible in the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library led to long newspaper accounts last summer in four different Boston papers, with illustrations. The chief points of bibliographical comment were on the claim that this discovery was worth \$100,000, and that it is the first Protestant Bible.

Dr. Winship gave "Notes on the Available Material for the History of Printing in America." His paper will be printed in England, so he was more careful to explain references to early American material than to an American audience. Starting with Isaiah Thomas, he referred to general works such as Sabin and Evans and then went into the more unusual material with comments and suggestions.

Dr. Winship was naturally followed by Lawrence Wroth on "An American Printing Office in the Eighteenth Century." Mr. Wroth's paper was a fine gathering of facts from many sources and will be printed as a monograph. It included information about type faces and type foundries, ink, paper, book-binding, the itinerant printer, and the kinds of work done, including books, newspapers and forms.

Carl P. Rollins, printer to Yale University, gave a most practical paper on "The Printing of Bibliographies," with specific suggestions as to type, page sizes, paper, binding, arrangement, suggestions well worth following, and illustrated by the right and wrong kinds of recent bibliographies.

A report was given to the society that the monograph on French newspapers in the United States before 1800 was about to be issued, with a surprising number of papers of interest. Various other bibliographical projects were also reported under way. The index to the Society's publications (thru vol. XV) is nearly complete. A membership campaign is expected shortly. A vote of thanks was passed to the President and fellows of Yale University for their kind hospitality.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

Jan. 18. At Gibson's Restaurant, 42nd Street, New York. New York Library Club dinner.

Jan. 25-26. At Providence. Headquarters at the Narragansett Hotel. Joint meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association, Massachusetts Library Club and Connecticut Library Association.

March 2-4. At Atlantic City. New Jersey Library Association and other organizations.

April 23-28. At Hot Springs, Arkansas. Forty-fifth annual meeting of the A. L. A. and other library organizations.

May or June. Probably in some eastern city. Fourteenth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association.

Jan. 23. At Scheffel Hall ("Allaire's"), 190 Third Avenue. New York Special Libraries Association. The general subject of the meeting which is in charge of the Advertising group is publicity for special libraries.

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## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

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### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* Four articles on "The Thirty-One Branches of Boston's Book Tree" by James Ernest King have appeared in four successive numbers of the Saturday magazine section of the *Boston Evening Transcript* from November 25 to December 16, generously illustrated from photographs and vivid pen and ink sketches, and constituting probably as comprehensive a piece of publicity as an American newspaper has ever furnished a public library system. The work with foreigners and with children in the branches evidently made a deep impression on the writer.

After the first part "In The 'Old City Proper,'" the captions heading the articles continue the figure and summarize the wide range of the text that follows. Part II, "Across the Water," describes "The seven in East Boston, South Boston and Charlestown [that] range from the oldest branch library, now having the largest children's room in the United States, to the youngest 'twig' of the system already crowded with book-hungry birdlings." Part III, describing the branches in Hyde Park and Dorchester, opens, "Seven of the library's boughs shade every plain and historic hill from Uphams Corner to the Lower Mills, while some of the city's largest and finest branches, as well as the smallest and farthest, an unknown Readville memorial to Phillips Brooks, lie hidden in Hyde Park." Part IV, "The Final Dozen," describes the "nine lives and libraries of Roxbury old and new, the trio of Brighton," and a final tour behind the scenes at the central library in Copley Square, with glimpses of the division where books are prepared for the branches and a photograph of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, "as never before pictured," in the famous Trustees' Room.

*Boston.* Replies to the questionnaire sent out to Simmons College Library School alumnae bring out many interesting facts. Eighty-one positions were filled during the year directly thru the School, and 21 other changes were made. Three times as many requests were received as could be filled, as the available list is at present less than 350. New positions included 37 in colleges, 28 in public and 8 in business libraries, and 13 in schools. The statistics of the kind of work were not kept for the full year, but of the last 74 positions filled 12 were head librarians, 18 catalogers, 6 children's librarians, 4 reference librarians, and 34 other types of positions, many of which doubtless included some cataloging and reference work, too.

As to salary, 54 per cent reported increases of salary within the year, ranging from \$20-1300, the median being \$150; five persons reported decreases. Graduates of last year's class, by-the-way, are not included in the questionnaire statistics. The class of 1922 salaries ranged from \$1200-\$1800, the median being \$1400. Among the 300, or 85 per cent, heard from, fourteen persons are at present temporarily out of library work, ten of whom are unavailable on account of own health, or for family reasons. Two hundred and sixty-one reported exact salaries ranging from \$900-\$4000, the median being \$1690. The questionnaire, it should be explained, goes not merely to graduates, but to anyone who has been for a year, or even less, in the College (excluding summer courses). The lowest salaries are therefore sometimes those of students who have had but the Freshman academic courses. Sometimes, also, they are the salaries of regular students tied geographically or by conditions of health. For the 80 returns of graduates of other four-year colleges with the one year library course the range is \$1100-\$4000, the median \$1800, 8 per cent fall below \$1300, 33 per cent have \$2000 or over. Of the four-year course 128 graduates have a median of \$1620, 18 per cent report \$2000 or over, the range from \$900-\$3000. Of the "Specials" 53 range from \$900-\$2469, with 26 per cent having \$2000 or over. This group contains at one extreme those with incomplete college and technical work, and at the other the women admitted to the one-year library science course on account of their experience and personality, many of whom are holding responsible and well-paid positions.

Positions in Massachusetts range from \$910-\$3000 for 61 positions, and from \$1000-\$2000 for a nine months position in the 28 positions in the rest of New England. The median for Massachusetts is \$1350, for the rest of New England \$1600.

### NEW YORK

*New York City.* As has been the practice for several years the Library School of the New York Public Library again invites properly qualified auditors to certain of its senior courses. The purpose is to supplement the experience and preparation of persons already engaged in library work, and to give opportunity for the discussion of new methods and books and for introductions to other library workers. The courses for the present year will open on

Monday, February 5, and will continue until early in May. They involve no necessary work assignments, no examinations, and no credentials.

Detailed programs of the courses are ready for distribution and cover the following series. For the most part various speakers will deal with special phases of the general subject.

Monday, 5:30 p. m. The administration of the special library.

Tuesday, 9:30 a. m. The literature of history.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m. The library and the community. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation and John Foster Carr, Director of Immigrant Publication Society.

Wednesday, 11 a. m. Art and the book. (Meetings held at the New York Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum, the Grolier Club, and the Pierpont Morgan Library.)

Wednesday, 5:30 p. m. Sources of information relating to business and industry.

Thursday, 3 p. m. Library administration.

Thursday, 5:30 p. m. Sources of information relating to technology.

Thursday, 8 p. m. Book selection. Beginning Thursday, March 8, and continuing for seven weeks thereafter, the evening of March 29, however, being an open date. Various speakers will participate in lectures and round tables.

Friday, 4:30 p. m. School library work. Various speakers.

Library workers who desire to enroll are asked to call or write for programs and for application blanks. The only requirement for entrance is that the candidate be qualified by experience and maturity to profit by the particular course or courses in question.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Jersey City.* The Jersey City Public Library has been granted an appropriation from the City for 1923 amounting to \$163,500, an increase of \$8,000 over 1922. In addition the city authorities have appropriated the sum of \$120,000 for the erection of a new building for the Pavonia Branch, for which the land has already been purchased, and the book stacks, furniture and fixtures for which are to be provided for in a separate appropriation to be made later.

The site is on a corner fronting a small city park and is fifty by one hundred feet in area, and is about a block from the present rented branch. This branch is situated in a down town section of the city populated largely by factory workers, many of whom are foreigners. The branch has been open only about three years but has been very successful.

The work of the Library during the year just closed has been very heavy. The statistics have not been completed at present writing, but the use of books will be as large as in 1921 which was the largest in the history of the institution. An important item of increase was in the use of "Class room libraries" fifty-eight new collections, numbering about fifty volumes each, having been placed in the public and parochial schools of the city.

A "New Year's Greeting" in the form of a circular letter was issued by the Jersey City Library toward the close of the year and mailed to a certain number of prominent people and also distributed at the delivery desks and thru the branches and stations. This letter of greeting included a request that the recipient invite his friends to visit and join the Library and had attached to it a coupon to be filled in with the name and address of someone who might be invited to use the Library. This greeting which was also published in the local newspapers, has already brought a considerable number of replies.

*Newark.* In the death of Dr. William S. Disbrow, the collector-physician, on December 26th, the Newark Public Library and Museum lost one of their most active friends.

In 1904, Dr. Disbrow's collection of minerals, botanical specimens, and other scientific collections, were permanently exhibited in the library building. The collection was described by Smithsonian experts as a collection not only of rare and choice specimens, but including the common things, illustrating the uses to which they may be put, the study of which is almost as essential to education to-day as that of the three R's.

In 1908 a formal agreement was made by which the collection was to remain in the Library during the life of the collector, and at his death the title was to be vested in the Library Trustees. In 1912 the rights to the collection were transferred from the Library Trustees to the Newark Museum Association.

During the last twenty years Dr. Disbrow has continually added to, arranged and identified objects in the collection, and both the Museum and Library have received from him gifts covering a wide range: books, pictures, engravings, pamphlets, especially those relating to local history; botanical, geological, zoological, anatomical, archaeological and ethnological specimens; fossils, shells, corals, sponges, etc. Permanent exhibits include economic drugs, dyestuffs, foods; a herbarium with over 50,000 separate properly classified and labeled items; with special emphasis on New Jersey geological specimens and minerals.

His efforts for the Newark Museum were toward making it the "workingmen's museum," so arranged as to help the man of the street to know and appreciate the materials which help him to "live and carry on."

#### NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota will celebrate the week beginning January 17th, Benjamin Franklin's birthday as North Dakota Library Week.

Governor R. A. Nestos has issued a fine proclamation setting aside the week for this purpose.

The Edmund Gisleon Prize Essay Contest also is to have publicity thruout the seventh and eighth grades. The subject chosen is Benjamin Franklin as a self educated man and his part in the library movement. Prizes of fifty, thirty-five and fifteen dollars are offered for the best three essays on the subject written by the children of these grades. The Fargo Business Women's Club is offering local prizes for these essays and it is hoped that various organizations will follow with local prizes in every county of the state.

Every library in the State will celebrate this week appropriately and this will arouse interest in the county library law which it is expected the coming legislature will pass. The schools, churches, women's clubs and men's organizations of the state are expected to co-operate in such a way to make the week a great success.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Stockton.* Provisions regarding the Free Public Library in Stockton's new charter (adopted in November and effective next July) include the elimination of the board of trustees, making the librarian directly responsible to the city manager by whom he is appointed, and requirement that the librarian be "technically trained" and that other employees have previous experience or a certificate from an approved institution or an approved library certificate.

The following are the chief provisions:

Sec. 1. The city library department . . . shall consist of a librarian and such other officers, clerks, employees, and attaches as the city council may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 2. The librarian and said officers, clerks, employees, and attaches of the city library shall be appointed by the city manager, and shall hold office at his pleasure.

Sec. 3. The librarian must be technically trained in the work pertaining to his office.

Other appointees, excepting apprentices and janitors, must have had previous experience in library work. Certificates from approved institutions, or library certificates issued by the authority of the State of California or other states, may be accepted, in lieu of such experience.

The librarian shall have control, management, and direction of all members of the library department in the lawful exercise of his functions. He shall, sub-

ject to the direction of the city manager, have charge of the city library and its branches and may establish additional branches. He shall make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for the proper administration of the library and its branches. He shall, under suitable regulations, have authority to extend the use of the library and its branches to persons residing outside of the corporate limits of the city. He may loan, borrow or exchange with other libraries, any books or other library material. He shall determine the necessary books and library material to be purchased. He shall make a monthly report to the city manager of all matters pertaining to the library . . . and a full and complete yearly report to the city council. He may, subject to the approval of the city manager appoint as apprentices persons possessing satisfactory qualifications for library work. Such apprentices may be dismissed at any time. In all appointments pertaining to the library and its branches, other things being equal, residents of Stockton shall receive first consideration.

#### ONTARIO

*Toronto.* The Ontario Library School held under the auspices of the Government of the Province of Ontario has completed its session and in many respects has had the most successful year in its history. It meets for thirteen weeks in the Michaelmas term every day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., in the Public Reference Library Building.

The number of students must always be less than thirty-five and this year thirty-four were admitted out of about seventy-five applicants. More than half of the students were graduates in arts of Canadian universities and the rest were matriculants. W. O. Carson, Ontario's inspector of public libraries, is the director, with Miss Thompson of his Department as assistant director. In addition to the local lecturers such as Dr. Locke of the public library, and Mr. Langton of the University of Toronto and the heads of various divisions of the Toronto Public Library, there were special lecturers from outside including Mr. Reece, New York Public Library School, Mr. Lowe, of Brooklyn. Mr. Landon, librarian of London, Dr. Barnett, librarian of Western University, Dr. Hardy, secretary of the Ontario Library Association, and Librarian W. J. Sykes of Ottawa.

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## AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BOWMAN, Marion, 1917 S., appointed librarian of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, succeeding Irene Gibbons, 1910-11.

BIRD, Adele, 1922 S. L., was appointed on September 1st, High School Librarian in Burlington, Iowa.

CHAMBERLAIN, Harriet L., 1911 S., has resigned her position at the Boston Athenaeum, and is to spend the winter in Tampa, Fla.

CHAPMAN, Winnifred A., 1914 S., appointed first assistant in the cataloging department of the Toledo, Ohio, Public Library.

CLAFLIN, Louise 1901, N. Y. S., has resigned from the order department of the Cleveland Public Library to take charge of the order work of the Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

DAVIS, Gertrude B., 1918 S. L., has resigned from the position of librarian at Central Missouri State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Mo., and is now cataloger in the Public Library at Hibbing, Minn.

DUNMORE, Ruth, 1918, C. P., is children's librarian of the People's Library, Newport, R. I.

HARTZELL, Mrs. Bertha V., 1918 S., has just been appointed Dean of the School of Social Work, Simmons College, but retains the librarianship of the Social Service Library.

HOLLOWELL, Emily, 1922 S., has been transferred from the Department of Education Library, University of Chicago, to the Cataloging Department of the University.

LANE, Mrs. Ruth McG., 1922 S., has been appointed librarian of the Vail Library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

McWILLIAMS, Edith, 1915 P., formerly librarian of the Continental Guaranty Corporation, appointed cataloger at the Irving National Bank, New York City.

MOORE, Mabel, who has been in charge of the Main Library Children's Room, Detroit Public Library, has resigned to become Chief of the Traveling Libraries Division, Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

MOSHIER, Marion, 1919 S., has resigned her position as assistant librarian of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, to take effect February 1.

NETHERCUT, Mary B., Wis., librarian of the Emporia College, Emporia, Kansas, has resigned to join the North Dakota Library Commission. She is succeeded by Mary L. Ober.

REYNOLDS, Margaret, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, has returned to her desk after an absence of three and a half months in California.

ROMIG, Phebe, 1922 S., joined the staff of the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library on January 1, as second assistant.

SHERRARD, Mary C., 1915 N. Y. S., formerly librarian at the Boston Navy Yard, is at home for an indefinite period because of illness in the family. Her address is 517 Philadelphia Ave., Chambersburg, Pa.

STARBUCK, Isabel, 1918 S., is about to join the cataloging staff of the Princeton University Library.

SCHABACKER, Muriel J., 1917 P., assistant cataloger in Princeton University Library, has been made head cataloger at Bryn Mawr College.

SHATTUCK, Ruth, 1910 S., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Beebe Library at Wakefield, Massachusetts.

STEVENS, Alice, 1922 S., has transferred from the Evansville College Library to the Public Library of Evansville, with the rank of branch librarian in the Business and Technical Branch.

Among recent appointments to Illinois public libraries are the following: Louise Bennett, librarian of Charleston, succeeding Margaret Gramesley who has gone to the Iowa Library Commission; Mrs. Earl Clayton, librarian of the Saunders Library, Avon, succeeding Beulah Weaver; Mrs. Anna Bowton, formerly librarian of Hedding College, librarian of Abingdon; Mrs. Nannie Parks, librarian of Marion, succeeding Vilda Beem.

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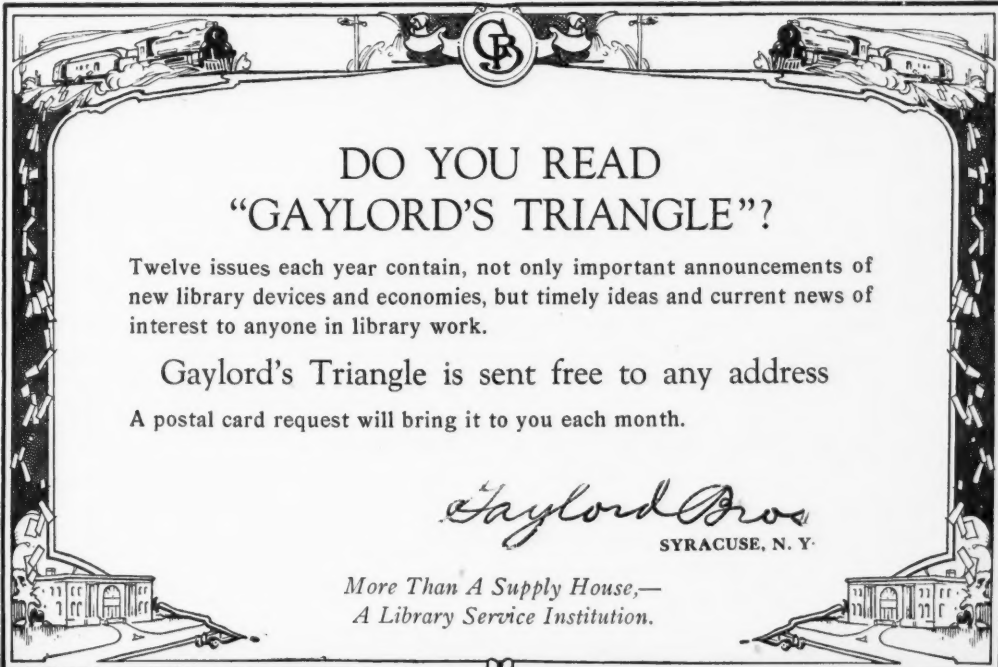
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## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Levy, Alfred G. Chloroform anaesthesia. London: Bale. 6 p. bibl.

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American Bankers' Association. Committee on Public Education. Outlines of talks on banking and elementary economics, 1922-1923. . . 5 Nassau st., New York. Bibl.

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The examination will take place on Saturday, February 3d, 1923, and will be non-assembled, candidates being permitted to prepare the papers in their own places of residence. Persons interested are requested to communicate at once with C. B. Roden, Librarian.